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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Che Kiang and the Bio Bio.

The Harriet Lane Still in Galveston.

The Rebels Converting her into an Iron-Clad.

The Rebel Gen. Sibley's Forces on the Atchafalaya.

Torpedoes Found in the Mississippi near Port Hudson.

Another Batch of Prisoners Sent Within the Rebel Lines.

The steamer *Che Kiang*, from New-Orleans on the 23d, Ship Island on the 24th, and Pensacola on the 25th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

She brings two hundred discharged soldiers.

The following is her report: Passed Key West on the 27th ultimo, and saw a large white steamer going in. On the same night passed the steamer *Illinois*, bound to New-York.

The steamers *Bio Bio* and *Philadelphia* left for New-York on the 22d ult. The former arrived at this port last evening, *via* Havana.

There is no doubt that the *Harriet Lane* is still shut in at Galveston. She has been taken up one of the rivers, and the rebels are, it is believed, converting her into an iron-clad steamer.

A rebel deserter reports that Gen. SMILEY has sent his infantry 1,500 strong, to Shreveport, and has gone up with the balance of his command, consisting of artillery and cavalry, to Atchafalaya River. The infantry were entirely destitute of ammunition. The conscription of all men between the ages of 16 and 60 was being enforced with relentless vigor.

The Federal gunboat *Essex* had picked up four torpedoes near Port Hudson, each one of them containing 200 pounds of powder.

The rebels made an attempt to capture the steamer *Laurel Hill*, which was unsuccessful. She was loaded with a cargo of cotton, sugar and molasses, obtained above Baton Rouge. She ventured too near Port Hudson, and the rebels placed two batteries of artillery below her. The *Essex* went to her assistance and the rebels skedaddled without firing a shot.

A rumor from Jackson, Miss., says that a Jew has been arrested on the charge of offering to spike the guns at Port Hudson for $60,000.

About five hundred rebel prisoners, including Gen. CLARKE, were sent to the rebel lines on the 20th ult.

The levee made below Baton Rouge is in such a state of advancement that it is deemed safe against any overflow.

The levee in St. Charles Parish is believed also to be safe against any overflow.

An order had been issued by Gen. BANKS, forbidding the taking away of negroes from the plantations by any officer or other person in the United States service, without authority from headquarters.

Col. JONAS H. FRENCH had been presented with a splendid service of plate by the police force of New-Orleans, of which he lately was the Chief.

An arrival at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz reported the loss, in heavy weather, on the 5th ultimo, of barks *J. B. Bertram*, *John Payson* and *Sherwood*. All hands on board the *Bertram* and *Payson* were saved. Capt. COUNT, the first mate, three seamen and one cabin passenger of the *Sherwood* were lost; the second mate and four seamen were saved.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Departure of the Second Batch of Rebel Prisoners—Scenes on the Occasion—Great Demonstration of the Secessionists, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863.

Friday, Feb. 20, will be a day to be long remembered in New-Orleans, and from it must date an era in this city. The departure of the second installment of rebels, under Gen. BANKS' orders, took place on that day, with all the pleasing and interesting traits indicative of secession trying to get as rampant as it dare, for there were some marked characteristics, which went to show that Secessionists come under the general rule, that when wrongdoers are given an inch, they will soon take an ell. For some three weeks, nothing has been talked of, among rebel circles—and they are, according to my notion, increasing daily in diameter and numbers—but the contemplated departure of the paroled prisoners. The fact has been celebrated among their sympathisers, by a series of parties and soirées, and these petted gentlemen have had a continual round of "intoxicating delights." It is a pleasant thing to our wayworn soldiers, to be walking the night long, perhaps in storm or cold, up and down the streets, and meanwhile look into the wide windows of some registered enemy's house, and see it brilliant with gaslight, surrounded with the foes of his country and flag, dancing and feasting, and holding a saturnalia, in honor of "the Yankees' defeat at Fredericksburgh," or an account of the contemplated departure of some dear friends for Richmond. This sort of thing has such a "soothing" effect on the Secessionists, and, at the same time, inspires the Union soldier with such exalted ideas of the magnanimity of his own Government. Be that as it may, the last three or four weeks have been devoted by these people to feasting; and all that could be done by certain parties here, to show the utter contempt for Federal authority, has been accomplished in petting these rebel prisoners. Conspicuous among the most active sympathizers are some persons who have always been conspicuous around the "headquarters" and elsewhere, begging favors, and, in many instances, making loud-mouthed professions of loyalty. The men have, as a general rule, been perfectly quiet; but the women, more demonstrative, have had a happy time in getting up clothing and pound-cake, and scribbling letters to their different friends in the Confederacy, which they could conceal in the linings of their sojer boys' coats, or perchance tuck snugly away in a biscuit or pound-cake. This rebel spirit has also been largely comforted by the receipt of innumerable numbers of MCMASTERS' paper and the *Caucasian*, containing VALLANDIGHAM'S secession speech, with proper editorials. These papers are sent here, by some way outside of the post-office, by the hundreds, and their poison is everywhere visible, in the constantly growing lukewarmness of many who have heretofore accepted the Federal Government as a necessity, and in the open defiance of hundreds who have been up to the receipt of these papers, at least modest in the confession of their secession opinions.

Yesterday was appointed for the departure of the three hundred and more paroled prisoners, and at an early hour the streets began to exhibit symptoms of life unusual in this city. Toward noon every avenue leading down to the levee was alive with women, who from the excitement of their faces showed that some unusual thing was about to happen. As the paroled prisoners came in sight the women could no longer restrain their emotions, but broke forth in either the waving of handkerchiefs or in tears. As the crowd moved on toward the steamer *Empire Parish* the vast levee overflowed with a crowd of excited and half-mad people. Nothing could exceed their desire to express their admiration for those, to me, miserable enemies of my country—bouquets, clothing, keepsakes and pound-cakes were showered upon them in the most prodigal confusion. As the excitement increased, secession flags by the score suddenly made their appearance, and twenty at one moment could be seen waving at once. The *Laurel Hill* steamer, meantime, was in the river, crowded to overflowing with sympathizers, and as the prisoners appeared, the women in connection with those ashore, waved their handkerchiefs, while there went up, in no smothered accents, huzzas for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

The few soldiers present who were acting, apparently, the part of a military escort of honor, rather than the part of a police force, were soon crowded away from their valuable charge, and became somewhat nervous for the consequences, for the women now began to abuse the Yankee soldiers, and in many instances, applied to them the most opprobrious epithets. The crowd, meantime, grew more and more dense and even excited, and at last all order was lost, and if the rebels had been aroused I have no doubt that some one or more impudent among them would have fired upon the few National soldiers, who were endeavoring to maintain their position as a guard to the prisoners.

The news soon spread that there was some difficulty on the levee, which increased the crowd in the streets bound in that direction, and the climax was reached when the "long roll" was beaten with a vim, and at the same time Col. FARR'S regiment, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, stationed at the Custom-House, was filing into line with rapidity and precision. At this moment, Canal-street looked as it did at the inauguration of the Clay statue, or later, when I witnessed the excited multitude that greeted the National fleet when it moored in May last, in front of the levee. The whole front, as seen from the top of the Custom-House, was crowded with women and children from Bienville to Julia street. The sugar hogsheads and molasses barrels were covered with people, and every elevated position along the houses fronting the river were occupied, and then commenced simultaneously the waving of handkerchiefs and the show of secesh flags.

The Massachusetts regiment soon reached the scene of confusion from below, while the battery of artillery of six pieces, stationed in Tivoli Circle, came dashing in from above, before which the crowd became more respectful. The officer now commenced remonstrating with the people, who slowly and sullenly backed away—many of the women waving their handkerchiefs and using opprobious epithets in the faces of the soldiers. Admiral FARRAGUT now caught the contagion ashore and sent up two or three signal flags on the tall masts of the *Hartford*, and, as a consequence, one of the gunboats lying off Conti-street, came down opposite Canal-street, with guns run out and the artillerists at their stations. At the same time the *Laurel Hill*, that had been taken forced possession of by the crowd, some 800 in number, backed out of its wharf, it was supposed, to give the "sympathizers" on board an airing up and down to some point.

The patience of some of the officers by this time was nigh exhausted, and an order was given to clear the levee. The soldiers deserve the greatest praise for their consideration, for the women would, in many instances, keep their positions, even when the caisson wheels of the artillery swept aside their dresses. Finally, Col. FARR ordered a flank movement, and got between the steamer containing the paroled prisoners and the crowd; the artillery circled round in the vacant place thus made, and gradually the crowd was pressed back into the street, the women the while abusing the National troops, or, what was equally naturally to them, some nearly fainted away; but the noble Massachusetts boys, calm and considerate, gradually pressed back the throng, while the flying artillery edged in on the opening space, and thus, by degrees, got the levee completely clear. Pickets were then thrown out, and in time order was restored, but the sympathizers with the rebel prisoners, though driven back, in crowds pushed their way down the different streets, and in groups, like tigers at bay, stood, with up-heaving bosoms and eyes filled with hate, and in their hearts struggling against the authority that had for the moment gained command.

The whole thing was intended as a defiance of the authorities. It was a fearful endeavor of the hypocrisy and bitterness of thousands of the people in New-Orleans, for I discerned many faces that belonged to persons who have through long months been dependent on the charity of our Government for bread, as well as dependent upon our bayonets for a protection of person they never enjoyed under rebel or any other rule in New-Orleans. The effect of all this on the people at large is difficult to judge; it has unquestionably roused feelings that are hard to quell. It has made fearful inroads in the faith of hundreds who believe in the Union and desire to see it restored; it has discouraged, somewhat, at least, loyal men, for they see no authority here, that nips in the bud the sentiments and propensities, that encourage the preliminary steps to the threatened shedding of blood that was exhibited on the levee; in short, there is an incompatible feeling, and a nervousness pervading that is painful. Disloyalty evidently exists, and it has found at last an opportunity for an offensive expression. Where is it to end?

As many as forty secesh flags were counted at one time. Some of the women had them pinned on their dresses and bonnets, and some of the prisoners wore small ones, gifts from their lady-loves, as bouquets or breastpins. One woman had a large frosted pound-cake, decorated on the top with a rebel flag. I have no doubt its heart was filled with bad raisins and rebel correspondence. Cries for JEFF. DAVIS were not unfrequent, and sneering remarks were everywhere common. "To the devil with the Yankees," said one stalwart Irish woman; "great men they are to use bayonets on the women, the blackguards." This sally was received with rapturous applause, which had the effect to encourage less successful sallies of rebel abuse, but these failures, in one respect, were all equally good in the bitterness of their intentions, or in the vileness of the expressed hate.

Now, this whole thing was no sudden outbreak. As I have already stated, rebeldom has been quietly holding a saturnalia for some three weeks past, its ostensible object being to bid good-bye to these paroled prisoners. Parties, sumptuous and plain, gatherings of all sorts and sizes have prevailed. Spies, renegades, and openly registered enemies have come together and comforted each other, while the old ladies have made cookies, and the young ladies keepsakes, and the thing culminated last evening on the levee. But other causes have been at work. For a number of days past there has been announced in the papers that the planters of the surrounding parish would come together to make some arrangement with the Commanding General about working the negroes. This fact of itself brought many persons to the city, and the exchange of sympathy and the interchange of mutual ideas—the revival of forgotten interests—the discussion of the subject of getting up the next crop, have all had their effect, and added something to the feverish state of public feeling.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Closing Hours of Congress.

Great Crowds of Spectators at the Capitol.

Passage of the Anti-Mediation Resolutions Through Both Houses.

Reorganization of the Judiciary of the District of Columbia.

The Revenue Bill and Other Important Measures.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

As Congress will adjourn at noon, to-morrow, the amount of business done to-day and this evening is enormous. That some things are done which had better have been left undone is likely, among which is the saddling on the country of an extra mileage expenditure for the members.

MIDNIGHT—Both Houses are still in session, though it is expected that a recess will soon be taken. The galleries are emptied of their crowds, and members show signs of weakness. No measures of special importance are being acted upon.

SPECTATORS AT THE CAPITOL.

The concourse of spectators in Congress for the last few days is said to be unprecedented. Even in unfavorable weather the galleries have been so packed seats are often not to be had, and the passages and corridors have been thronged with a moving multitude.

THE ANTI-MEDIATION RESOLUTIONS.

The vote in the Senate on the anti-mediation resolutions only include five members in the opposition minority—namely, Messrs. CARLILE, LATHAM, POWELL, SAULSBURY and WALL.

THE JUDICIARY OF THE DISTRICT.

The Senate bill, reorganizing the Judiciary of the District, which passed the House to-day by a decisive majority, underwent no amendments. The bill entirely remodels the judicial system of the District, and is remarked by citizens generally as a necessary reform. A strong effort will be made by the present officeholders to induce the President to veto the bill.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

There is no authority for the statement that Secretary CHASE contemplates an immediate visit to New-York on finance business. It is believed, on the other hand, that his views are not fully settled as to the wisdom of attempting an immediate loan, and it is certain that many of his most influential advisers assure him that another issue of Treasury Notes must precede any successful negotiation of bonds. In passing, it may not be amiss to say that Mr. CHASE has all along expressed his opinion that the $400,000,000 interest bearing notes, authorized in the new law, are essentially legal tender, and that the only option of the Secretary will be as to whether they shall be so made on their face, or only convertible into legal tenders.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

It is understood that preparations are being actively made, by large numbers of individuals and associations, to establish banks under the provisions of the new Bank law, and the country may entertain the confident expectation of soon enjoying the best currency in the world.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The tax on clothing was reduced in the House amendments to the Revenue bill, and the Senate was supposed to have concurred. It appears, however, that the Senate struck out the amendment, and the tax remains as originally fixed.

THE TERRITORY OF IDAHOE.

The House this evening concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill, establishing a temporary Government in the Territory of Montano. The Senate amendment changes the name from Montano to Idahoe. Slavery is forever prohibited within the limits of the new Territory.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The action of the House this evening in refusing to suspend the rules, to consider the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, is construed by its friends to mean a defeat of the bill. Senate bill makes an appropriation which necessitates its consideration in Committee of the Whole, unless a suspension of the rules is agreed to by two-thirds of the House.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit till April 4, and have taken a recess for ten days.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The bill establishing and regulating the grade of line officers in the navy was passed through both Houses this evening, and will probably become a law.

THE KENTUCKY COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

Mr. POWELL to-day made a last effort to get up his resolutions against the action of Col. GILBERT in dispersing the Copperhead Convention lately convened at Frankfort, Ky. He was sustained by ten votes. The remainder couldn't "see it."

DESIGNS FOR CURRENCY NOTES.

Secretary CHASE has advertised for designs from artists, engravers and others, for National currency notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, and for proposals for dies in accordance with said designs, all to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be opened on the 28th of March at noon.

A BRANCH MINT IN NEVADA.

The Senate to-day passed the bill providing for the establishment of a branch mint in Nevada Territory.

ANOTHER SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

The bill providing for a ninth Supreme Court Judge has passed the House, and awaits the President's signature. This Judge will be assigned to the Circuits on the Pacific Coast. He, of course, adds one to the number which will speedily remove the control of the Supreme Court from the Taney school.

NOT ENTITLED TO SEATS.

A resolution from the Committee on Elections, adopted by the House this evening, declares that Mr. GRAFTON, of the Eighth Virginia Congressional District, and Mr. HAWKINS, of the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee, are not entitled to seats.

NAVAL.

Commander SAMUEL CHASE BIRNEY has been ordered to report to Commodore PORTER, to superintend the fitting out of gunboats at Cairo.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

SYMPATHY FROM THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

A message from the President was communicated to the Senate yesterday, with an accompanying dispatch from the United States Consul at Liverpool, containing a memorial of the distressed operatives of Blackburn, expressive of their gratitude for material aid, and a hope that an interchange of feeling will be productive of a further manifestation of mutual sympathy, with a prayer that our civil war may "come to a speedy termination in favor of freedom, regardless of race or color." It states that the New-York subscriptions have done much to undeceive many who had been misled by the enemies of popular government. It suggests that still more effective relief would be accomplished by aiding the sufferers to come to America; that tens of thousands of families might be removed from Lancashire to America in six months, with suitable aid, and employed in the energetic development of the inexhaustible treasures which the Almighty has placed at your (our) disposal, and asks for reliable information of the sort of employment most easily obtained, to be communicated to the Emigration Committee appointed by that meeting. It urges the favorable consideration of these suggestions, and the adoption of some plan of assistance to emigration.

A message was also received, communicating a letter of similar purport, in relation to a meeting at Manchester, from Mr. ADAMS to Mr. SEWARD, replies of the President to the working-men of Manchester and of London, and further correspondence between Messrs. ADAMS and SEWARD.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that leather tanned, and removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, is not liable to duty when curried or finished. All leather, whether damaged or sound, finished or curried, in the interest of the parties who tanned the same, is subject to a duty of one per cent. per pound on the curried leather, provided the specific tax had not been previously paid on the tanned leather.

CHARGE FROM HAYTI.

Col. ERNEST ROUMAINE was officially received at the Department of State to-day, and presented his credentials as *Charge d'Affaires* from Hayti.

ABSENT.

Representatives ODELL, NOELL and COX were absent from their seats to-day by reason of severe illness.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved that the journal be corrected, as his colleague (BAYARD) last night had appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the appeal was not entered.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he desired to make a correction in the journal. He did not agree with the statements made in the journal. He did not believe that the vote to concur in the report of the Committee of Conference was ever put. Last night the Senator from Delaware (BAYARD) was on the floor, and gave way to a motion to adjourn, and he (POWELL) so stated. The motion to adjourn was rejected, and the President *pro tem.*, the Senator from Kansas, (POMEROY,) called a vote on the report. He (POWELL) did not believe the Nays were ever called, but the Chair decided that the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, and the Senator from Illinois, (TRUMBULL) moved to take up something else. The Senator from Delaware (BAYARD) asked an appeal from the decision of the Chair, which was not entered on the Journal, and the Senator from Illinois (RICHARDSON) moved a reconsideration which was not entered.

Mr. BAYARD of Delaware, (Dem.,) made a statement of a similar character, and suggested that the vote should be taken again without any debate.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) explained that he was absent from the Chair, having been there for five hours, and had gone to rest.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union) said he certainly understood the Chair to have put the vote in the negative, and he certainly answered and did vote distinctly.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the Senator from Delaware (BAYARD) did yield the floor, and the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL) made a motion to adjourn, and that vote was taken and decided in the negative. The Chair, as was his duty, put the question on agreeing to the report, and declared it carried, and he (TRUMBULL) voted in the affirmative, and the Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) tells us he voted in the negative. Then he (TRUMBULL) moved to take up the House bill No. 599, and he was recognized by the Chair and a vote was taken, and that bill was taken up before the Senator from Delaware or the Senator from Kentucky, or any one else, said one word. Every effort made by the Senator after that was an interruption, for he (TRUMBULL) was entitled to the floor, and protested against it, and called the Senators to order. He was willing to say that, in ordinary cases, as a matter of courtesy, he would go far to allow a bill to be reconsidered, and to allow Senators to take their own time to speak, but when Senators resort to parliamentary tactics and motions for delay, and for no other purpose, as was manifest last night, he would hold Senators to the strict law, "Let him who takes the sword perish by the sword." When a Senator yields the floor, he loses his right to it, though it is often given to them by courtesy. But these Senators were in no condition to ask for courtesy. Dilatory motion after motion was made, and motions to adjourn, adjourn, and adjourn, and only four Senators were in opposition. Was it to be expected that the wheels of legislation were to be stopped and important measures lost by a factious opposition of less than one-tenth of the members of the Senate? The Senator from Delaware could take no appeal, and the Chair had no authority to recognize him, because there was another measure before the Senate; his colleague had no right to make a motion to reconsider unless he voted with the majority.

Mr. BAYARD said no further debate would be had if the vote could be taken.

Mr. POWELL said he had no doubt, after the statement of the Senator from Virginia, that the Chair did put the vote in the negative. He did not complain of sharp practice. His object was to defeat the bill. He made no concealment of it. He did complain of the Chair, somewhat, that he did not recognize the Senator from Delaware. He would withdraw the motion to correct the journal.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, after what had been said, he had no objection to a vote, but the bill was already signed.

Mr. POMEROY said he did put the vote in the negative, and the Senator from Ohio heard it in the cloak-room. He meant to use all the courtesy in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

After further discussion, it was agreed that a test vote should be taken on the motion to send to the House for the bill.

The motion was rejected.

YEAS—Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—13.

NAYS—Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—25.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Finance Committee reported back the bill to modify the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports, without amendments. The bill passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution in relation to the last will and testament of URIAH LEVY. Mr. LEVY, in his will, gave his estates at Monticello and in New-York, to the United States, for the purposes of an agricultural school for the children of navy officers.

The resolution accepts the estate, and names Messrs WM. M. EVARTS, ERASTUS CORNING, and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Trustees. Laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the construction of a submarine cable from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that at this time it was not best to expend three millions for a long line of telegraph, which would be mostly unprotected.

After discussion, the bill was laid upon the table—yeas 25, nays 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) called up the concurrent resolutions on mediation and intervention.

Mr. POWELL said he could not vote for these resolutions. He would be delighted to see any mediation tendered in a kind manner to bring about peace. That of the Emperor of France was pacific and friendly. He would receive any such.

Mr. SAULSBURY expressed no opinion on the subject of mediation. But he thought there was no necessity of advertising to the world that Congress would regard what might be friendly mediation as unfriendly. The President had not asked for any advice on this subject. He would restore the Union with Slavery in every State where it had existed. If mediation would do that, he would hail it with joy.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought it of doubtful expediency to pass these resolutions. He thought these matters had better be left to the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER said he was authorized to state that these resolutions meet the approval of the Secretary and Cabinet.

Mr. CARLILE feared their passage would bring about intervention. France had been friendly to the United States from the first, and he would do nothing offensive.

The resolutions were adopted:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Latham, Powell, Saulsbury, Wall—5.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) called up the bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada Territory. Passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes on the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the conduct of Col. GILBERT, in dispersing the Convention at Frankfort, Ky. Rejected—Yeas 10, Nays 25.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to incorporate the National Academy of Science. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to appoint a day of national fasting and prayer.

Mr. LATHAM called up the joint resolution to fix the pay of the Commandant of the navy-yard on Mare Island. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to enable the District Courts of the United States to issue executions and other final process in certain cases. Passed.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate at its next session what steps have been taken to investigate the frauds in the San Francisco Custom-house and Mint.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment striking out the proviso limiting the appointment of Rear-Admirals to those who have received the thanks of Congress.

After discussion, the amendment was adopted—Yeas, 19; Nays, 16.

The bill passed.

Mr. ARNOLD offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Commander ROBERT HANDI.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act for the collection of duties on imports, and the Confiscation act. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the House bill for the relief of certain persons who have performed the duties of Assistant Surgeons of cavalry. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up a resolution relating to the devise of the property of Capt. LEVY, and offered a substitute, authorizing the Attorney-General to ascertain the facts in relation to the bequest, and report his opinion as to the validity of the same. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the joint resolution, to appoint a Commissioner to revise and codify the Naval laws. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Lost—yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. DAWES then moved to adjourn.

Rejected—yeas 4, nays 31.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill and take up the bill to organize the Territory of Montana. He did not think that the pending bill could could be passed at this late day of the session.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was a practical man, and wished to pass practical measures; and he thought it very doubtful if this bill could be passed at this time of the session.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. HOWE, HARRIS, HARDING and others, and the motion was agreed to. Yeas, 22; Nays, 13.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to change the name from Montana to Idaho.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment changing the boundary line. Adopted.

The bill passed.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy equitably to adjust certain supplies. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the admission of Nevada as a State.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill on the ground that there were not sufficient inhabitants there.

Mr. CARLILE moved to amend by providing that there should be 127,000 inhabitants in the Territory.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said when they had enough to form a State they should be admitted; and he had no right to fix the number. They were American citizens, and entitled to representation.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said they would have to read the Senator from Virginia out of the Democratic Party. It was the doctrine of the Democratic Party that it made no difference what the numbers were, if they were willing and able to support a State Government. And there was another doctrine of that party, which the Senator seemed to have forgotten: that was, that in time of war you must support your Government whether right or wrong.

The bill passed—Yeas, 24; Nays, 16.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the Colorado bill, and take up the bill providing for the election of Representatives in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Rejected—Yeas, 16; Nays, 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which was taken up, and several of the amendments of the Committee on Finance were adopted.

The Committee moved to strike out the provision for a third mileage.

Mr. WILSON hoped it would be stricken out. It would be a stain on any one to take the third mileage.

Mr. RICHARDSON was opposed to striking it out. He thought there could be no stain in taking what the law provided as part of their compensation.

Mr. SHANNON referred to the law which provided that two mileages should be paid.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said when the pay of the members of Congress was established, it was understood that there was to be no third mileage.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was clearly so understood, that members were to have $6,000 and two mileages, and he never knew any other construction. But this was a proposition to pocket an extra mileage.

The motion to strike out was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnold, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harding, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Trumbull, Wall, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri—20.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was paired, but should have voted aye.

Mr. HARRIS also said he should have voted aye, if he had not paired off.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment to make mileage 25 cents per mile. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing for an Assistant Collector of Customs at New-York.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to pay five millions for the claims of Maine and Massachusetts for lands ceded under the Ashburton treaty.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, as being a doubtful claim of long standing, and should not be plated on the bill. In these times we should be careful and not load down appropriation bills to defeat them.

After further discussion by Messrs. MORRILL, GRIMES and CHANDLER, the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 14; Nays, 26.

Mr. FOSTER offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to encourage European emigration. Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, to punish and prevent the circulation of the so-called Confederate dotes, bonds, &c. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment appropriating two millions to be expended under direction of the President for expenses incurred in any State in rebellion for arming and organizing such persons as may be enrolled for protection against domestic violence. Rejected.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered a bill to organize a signal corps in the army as an amendment. Adopted.

Mr. RICE offered an amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in the late Indian hostilities. Adopted.

A great variety of amendments were acted upon, and at 1 o'clock the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Colorado bill, which passed—Yeas, 18; Nays, 17.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to expedite public printing, which was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved, but the House refused, to suspend the rules to consider the bill for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the claims of loyal citizens for the use or destruction of their property by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

The House passed the Senate bill to enable the District Courts of the United States to issue executions, and other final processes, in certain cases.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

That relating to tavern licenses was read.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Commissioner BOUTWELL had decided that persons, having procured licenses for a tavern, should also take out a license to sell liquor and cigars. The House, in its amendment, had provided that hotels could dispense with these articles to their guests, but the Senate had returned to the old absurdity.

The Senate's amendment was disagreed to.

The Senate's amendment striking out the tax on ready-made clothing was agreed to by 3 majority. So also was the amendment of 2 per centum on all ships, steamboats and other vessels hereafter built.

The House, by a vote of 64 against 33, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the fourth section, so that all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin, or bullion, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties, or their agents, or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to the one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged or deposited; and if any such loan, pledge or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed, or in any way extended for any time whatever, said loan, pledge or deposit shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days, and no loan of currency or money, on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States as aforesaid, shall be made, exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void.

The House concurred in the Senate's new section, that from and after the date when this act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback on cordials and other liquors manufactured, wholly or in part, of domestic distilled spirits, on which a duty shall have been paid, equal in amount to the duty paid on such spirits when exported, with such deduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may think reasonable, not exceeding 5 per centum of the amount of duty so paid, the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the regulation prescribed in section 116 of the act to which this is additional, and the same to be subject to all the provisions of said section applicable hereto; *Provided*, that no such allowance shall be made, unless the value of the spirits used in such manufacture shall exceed one-half of the whole value of the article manufactured as aforesaid.

Some of the Senate's amendments having been non-concurred in, a Committee of Conference was asked.

The House passed the bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on river shores, mortgages, etc.

The House, in Committee, considered the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted appropriating a million dollars to defray the expenses of raising, equipping, transporting and subsisting the militia or minute men in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, called out to repel rebel raids.

Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for a Navy-yard and depot on League Island. He showed that the law authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island for that purpose.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order, and, on appeal, was sustained.

An amendment was made appropriating $100,000 for defraying the expenses consequent upon carrying into effect the act of Congress regulating *habeas corpus* and judicial proceedings in certain cases.

The bill was reported to the House with sundry amendments.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the House, pursuant to agreement made yesterday, resumed consideration of the Senate bill, reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) desired Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, to explain that it was designed to legislate one set of Judges out and another set in; and a number of citizens had remonstrated against it.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) replying, said within thirty-six hours a large number of the most respectable citizens had urged its passage, saying that in their judgment it was proper, necessary and just. It was material to the administration of justice that the laws of the District of Columbia should be revised in order to conform to modern ideas and the progress of the age, and accord with judicial proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) remarked, that if the passage of the bill was so necessary, it was strange that it should be deferred to the closing hours of Congress, and then sought to be carried by the operation of the previous question, without reference to a Committee for examination. The controling object was to legislate out some two or more of the present Judges rather than reform the Judiciary. He had a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, saying that the effect of the bill would legislate out of office one Judge who was very old, and another who was very disloyal.

Mr. KELLOGG inquired whether that was objectionable to the gentleman.

Mr. DELANO would reply if debate were opened.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) desired to make some remarks.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected to further discussion by general consent, for that would occasion the loss of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, action upon which had not been completed.

Mr JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from voting. Determined in the negative by the yeas and nays.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) ineffectually sought the floor to present the remonstrance of 3,000 citizens.

The bill passed by a vote of 87 against 58.

The House resumed the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and concurred in nearly all the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

A separate vote was taken on the amendment to pay mile

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 3, 1863.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	101	100 Cumb. Coal P	18⅝
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Cou.	100⅝	200 Erie Railway Pref.	99¼
$50,000 U. S 5s, '74, Coup	96¼	100 do	99
15,000 do	96⅝	300 Hud. Riv. R	95
$6,000 Treas. 7.3 10 p. ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	104⅞	100 do	10 95
3,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	105	50 Harlem R	35
$0,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr C	98⅛	500 do	35⅛
$2,000 do	98⅛	200 do	30 35⅛
5,000 do Nov	99	300 do	35⅛
2,000 do Dec.	98⅝	200 do	30 35
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '62	101	800 do	35
3,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100 Har. R. Pref	30 76⅝
4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	112⅝	100 do	30 77
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	64	100 do	77⅛
$0,000 do	65	100 do	77⅜
3,500 Cal. St. 7s	100	50 Norwich & W. R	81
4,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	112¼	100 Mich. Cen. R	10 97⅜
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M	103	100 do	10 97⅝
1,000 do	103⅛	100 do	97⅝
5,0 do	103⅞	100 do	10 97⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	83 42	140 do	97¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 B.	99	200 do	98
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	106⅞	1050 Mich. S. & N. I. R	59
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	91⅜	100 do	30 58⅞
9,000 Cal. & C. 1st M	103	100 do	30 58⅝
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112	250 do	58⅞
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	104	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30 103⅜
16 Amer. Ex. Bank	99⅜	10 do	103⅝
10 N. Y. County Bank	106	5 do	104
105 City Gas Co Brkl'n.	99⅝	25 Panama R	109
$10,000 Amer. Gold	171¾	200 Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	30 91⅜
80,000 do	171⅞	100 do	30 91⅝
15,000 do	b10 171⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts R	67
35,000 do	s30 171⅝	300 do	67⅝
5,000 do	b15 171⅞	800 do	67⅝
10,000 do	b10 172¼	200 do	s60 67⅜
15,000 do	b10 172⅝	200 do	b30 67⅞
30,000 do	s60 170⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R	93¾
50 Canton Co	25	500 do	s10 93⅜
75 do	25	100 do	s30 93⅝
50 Quicksilver M. Co.	21	400 do	93⅞
300 do	20	300 do	93¾
275 Pacific M. S. Co	106	450 do	94
300 do	s30 105	100 Chic. & R. I. R	91¾
10 do	105⅛	250 do	92
230 N. Y. Cen. R	112⅞	100 do	s30 92
100 do	112⅝	100 do	b30 92⅛
400 Erie Railway	s60 76	150 Chic. B. & Q. R	108
500 do	76	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	30
300 do	76⅛	1800 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	81
600 do	76⅜	500 do	s10 61
200 do	b30 76⅝	300 do	s15 61
100 do	b10 76¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R	16⅝
200 do	s30 76	300 do	16
100 do	s30 76⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100	340 Erie Railway Pref.	100⅜
2,000 do	99⅞	300 do	101
80,000 do	99⅞	00 do	101⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	101	300 Hud. River R	b10 97
4,000 do	101⅛	850 Harlem R	37⅜
2,400 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg	103	700 do	37⅝
8,000 Treas. 7.3 10 p. ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	105	200 do	b10 38
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref	80
5,000 do	98⅛	200 do	79⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	62⅛	300 do	s30 79⅝
2,000 do	61	200 do	b10 79⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s	64	100 do	80
25,000 do	64⅛	200 do	b10 80
5,000 Cal. State 7s	100	100 Mich. Cen. R	b10 99
5,000 N. C. St 6s	73	50 do	s30 98⅝
11,500 Ala. T. Hf. Inc. 8s	84	250 do	99
5,000 A. & H. 2d M. Pr.	91	250 do	98⅞
70,000 Amer. Gold	171⅜	463 M. S. & N. I. R	60
10,000 do	b30 171⅜	300 do	s30 60
65,000 do	171⅝	300 do	60⅛
12,000 do	171⅞	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
35,000 do	s30 171	50 do	103⅞
5,000 do	b10 172	10 do	103⅝
30,000 do	b30 172⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	92
30,000 do	s30 171	200 do	b6 92
100 Cumb. Coal Prefd	18	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	68⅛
100 do	18⅛	300 do	68⅜
100 Canton Co	25⅛	500 do	s10 68⅛
50 Cary Imp. Co	10	50 Clev. & Tol. R	94⅛
50 Quicksilver M. Co.	22	500 do	s30 94
150 do	22	500 do	s10 94⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. Co	106⅛	50 do	94⅜
50 do	s10 106	200 do	94⅝
50 do	s30 105⅞	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	92⅛
50 do	106	150 do	92¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R	113⅛	150 do	92⅜
500 do	113	100 do	s30 92⅝
150 Erie Railway	77	50 Alton & T. H. Pr.	68⅝
250 do	77⅛	100 C., B. & Q. Rd.	108⅜
200 do	77⅜	300 P., F. W. & C. R	62
200 do	b30 77⅝	100 do	62⅛
200 do	77⅛	150 do	61⅝
200 do	77⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	16
800 do	77⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Treas. 7.3-10 P ct. Notes	104⅞	1100 Harlem R. Prefd	78⅛
165,000 Amer. Gold	171⅛	50 do	79
150 Pacific M. S. Co	106⅛	500 Mich. Cen. R	98
150 do	106	500 M. S. & N. I. R	59⅝
100 do	1750	50 do	59⅜
100 do	106⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	68⅝
100 do	s30 106⅜	100 do	s30 68⅞
200 do	s30 106	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	92⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R	113⅞	100 do	92⅜
300 Erie R	76⅛	100 do	92⅝
700 do	76⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 94
100 do	b10 76⅝	100 do	b10 94⅛
100 Harlem R	78⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	92⅜
200 do	s30 78⅝	100 do	92⅞
500 do	78⅞	500 P., F. W. & Chi. R	61⅝
200 do	s30 78⅞	150 do	61⅞
400 do	78⅞		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$3,000 Treas. 7.3-10 P ct. Notes	104⅞	200 Harlem R. Pref.	80
10,000 Debt Certif.	98	200 do	80⅛
40,000 Amer. Gold	171⅜	100 do	80⅛
150,000 do	171⅛	200 do	80⅜
50 Pacific Mail.	s15 106⅝	200 do	80⅝
150 do	106⅞	303 do	80⅞
200 do	106⅝	1000 do	81
200 do	106⅜	700 do	s30 81
50 do	107	150 do	81⅛
150 do	106	200 Mich. Cen. R	53 98⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R	113⅝	100 do	83 98⅜
100 do	113	1150 M. S. & N. I. R	60⅛
1000 Erie Railway	77	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104⅜
100 do	b10 77⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	68⅝
200 do	b10 77⅜	900 do	68⅞
50 do	b30 77⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R	94⅜
100 do	77	300 do	94⅝
700 Harlem Railroad	37⅛	100 do	94⅞
400 do	37⅜	250 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	37
100 do	37⅝	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	62
100 Ill. Central	92⅝	150 T. Haute & Alt. P.	66⅞
900 Penn Coal Co	125		

TUESDAY, March 3—P. M

The Stock Exchange, after the early session of the Regular Board, had a very decided revival in both the spirit of the speculative dealings and in prices on the Railway Shares, as compared with the dullness of the past three or four days On the opening of business in the morning, the inclination on Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., was to lower figures than yesterday; Erie selling down to 76, Michigan Southern to 58⅞, Pittsburgh to 67, and other Westerns in about the same proportion. But at the 1 o'clock Public Board the demand rapidly improved, and continued through both the Afternoon Boards, Regular and Public. The extreme differences of the day in the price of Erie, are equal to 1⅜ ₱ cent., and on several other descriptions, 1@1½ ₱ cent. The fresh movement on the Share List was helped by the continued firmness of Harlems of both classes, and the additional advance of 2 ₱ cent. on the old and 5 ₱ cent. on the preference Shares to-day. The Government Stocks continue steady, and the Railway Mortgages in good demand. The whole market appeared to move more independently of the speculation in Gold Coin than usual, and attention begins to be diverted from the latter, so far as we can judge from the diminished crowd on William-street, exclusively engaged in it in the ante-room of the Public Board.

The following prices were made at 4 o'clock on a large business on the Share list:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	171⅛	171	Harlem	35⅜	37⅛
U.S. C. H. Notes	171¾	171¾	Harlem Pref.	76⅜	81⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	101¼	101⅜	Mich. Central	96	99¾
Tennessees	62⅜	62⅛	Mich. Southern	59⅝	60
Missouris	63⅛	63⅜	Mich Guaranty'd.	103¾	104
N. Y. Central	113	113⅞	Illinois Central	91⅝	92⅝
Erie	76⅜	77⅛	Pitt-burgh	68⅛	68⅜
Erie Preferred	80⅞	101	Galena	92	93
Hudson	95¼	97	Rock Island	92⅝	92⅝
Toledo	93¼	94¼	Treasury Certific.	98⅝	98⅜
Pacific Mail	106⅜	107	7-30 Tr. Notes	104⅞	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	104
Manhattan	113	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	103⅛	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	106⅝	Metropolitan	103
Union	107	Market	91⅜
America	112⅜	Nassau	102
Greenwich	100	Shoe and Leather	100⅜
National	100	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants' Exchange	87	St. Nicholas	90⅜
Commerce	94	Commonwealth	83
Broadway	100	Atlantic	70
Pacific	90	New-York County	106
Mercantile	120	Importers' and Traders'	98
American Exchange	96⅜	Park	119

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	109
Erie firsts, '58	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	98
Erie thirds, '83ex.in.	103⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	70⅜
Erie fourths, '80	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	62
Hud. firsts, '69	122	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	123	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	119
Hud. thirds, '75	110	Del. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. conv., '67	107⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	115
Har. seconds, '64	103	Chic. & R. I. firsts	110
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-'72	125⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C. n. f. 8 p c., '82	129	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	89⅞
C. R. & Q. s. f. 7 p c. 1sts	128	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds (ex. in)	106¾
Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103¾
Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	128	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80

The price of Gold Coin, to-day, being a fraction higher than yesterday afternoon, (until late in the day,) the rate of Exchange on London at the close of the steamer mail for Boston, stood about 188½ ₱ cent. The fluctuations of the day in Gold Coin were not very violent or so frequent as last week, and the advance on yesterday's closing quotation was less than might have been looked for by some parties, on the publication of the adverse news from the gunboat fleet at Vicksburgh. The supply of Money continues easy at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The Customs Duties to-day were mostly paid in Gold Coin, as they were yesterday. The proportion to-day is $157,000 in Gold to $56,000 in United States Custom-house Notes.

Mr. EDWARD H. THORNE, late with HOPKINS & Co., and a member of the regular Stock Exchange, has established an office at No. 65 Wall-street. See references in advertisemnt on another page.

The *Tribune*, of yesterday, made this singular statement in reference to the second section of the Loan bill:

"The Finance bill, as finally passed, appears to contain more currency than is generally supposed. The second section, we understand, is construed at Washington to give the option of making the four hundred million of three-year bonds either legal tender for the face, or convertible into legal tender notes, to the holder of the note, and not to the Secretary. * * * The Committee, we hear, intend to give this option to the holder of the notes, and not to Mr. CHASE, *and that Mr. Chase consents to that interpretation.*"

This erroneous statement was promptly corrected by an afternoon cotemporary on the authority of financial people here, who have carefully studied the intent and wording of the Act. But the *Tribune* returns to the charge this morning, assuming to be backed by unofficial letters from Washington. To which we beg to reply, *on official authority*, that the Secretary does *not* construe the act so as to give the holders of the interest bearing Treasury Notes the option whether they shall be legal tender for their face or convertible into legal tender. *The option rests solely with the Secretary.* Our authority is Mr. CHASE himself, after the *Tribune* of yesterday had reached Washington. Indeed, we cannot see how the context of the Act would admit of any other fair interpretation. It reads:

"The Treasury Notes thus issued shall be of such denomination as the Secretary shall direct, not less than $10, and may be disposed of on the best terms that can be obtained, or may be paid to any creditor of the United States willing to receive the same at par; and said Treasury Notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as United States Notes for their full value, excluding interest, or they may be made exchangeable, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the holders thereof, at the Treasury in the City of Washington, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer or depositary designated for that purpose, for United States Notes equal in amount to the Treasury Notes offered for exchange, together with the interest accrued and due thereon at the date of interest payment next preceding such exchange; and in lieu of any amount of said Treasury Notes thus exchanged or redeemed, or paid at maturity, the Secretary may issue an equal amount of other Treasury Notes, and the Treasury Notes so exchanged, redeemed or paid shall be canceled and destroyed, as the Secretary may direct."

The New-York Central Company will pay off their first Loan on 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, made in 1854, and due in 1864, with a new 5 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Loan, twenty-five years to run, the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund being 2 ₱ cent. upon the principal of $3,000,000, by which process the principal will be extinguished. The New Loan is offered to the present holders of the 7 ₱ cents. of 1864 until the 30th of April next, with a bonus of 3 ₱ cent. in cash, equal to the difference in the new and old coupons for the eighteen months which the original Loan has yet to run. After the 30th of April, the negotiation of the new Loan will be made for cash, and the old Bonds paid off at maturity.

We understand that the old Stock Exchange Board have surrendered their contract of purchase of the property, 60 by 88 feet, corner of William-street and Exchange-place. The difficulties in the way are not particularly explained. The Board will occupy their present rooms for another year at least. The Public Board, we believe, are negotiating for a larger room than their present location in the basement of No. 23 William-street. Office rents in and near William-street in the immediate neighborhood of the Stock Exchange have been considerably advanced for the next year from May 1.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for February were:

1863	$425,046 78
1862	281,568 10
Increase	$143,478 68

This is another extraordinary gain of 50 ₱ cent. over the handsome business of February last season. It makes from the beginning of the curren fiscal year of the road the following result for five months:

October, 1862	$239,910 86
October, 1861	173,260 30
Increase	$66,650 56
November, 1862	$270,062 62
November, 1861	197,761 77
Increase	$73,320 85
December, 1862	$403,571 40
December, 1861	246,282 02
Increase	$157,288 48
January, 1863	$458,953 06
January, 1862	307,330 18
Increase	$151,622 88
February, 1863	$425,046 78
February, 1862	281,568 10
Increase	$143,478 68
Whole gain in five months	$599,361

About 40 ₱ cent. of this is clear net gain to the income of the road. Allowing for no further gain, the result by the 30th September this year, at last year's rate of expenses, and after providing for the Interest and Sinking Fund ot the Debt of the Company, would be about as follows:

Net Income last year	$675,791
Gain to the 1st March this year, say	236,944
Income exclusive of interest, 1863	$912,735

On a capital of $3,770,000, now free of floating debt.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York have been in value $4,111,160, against $3,212,671 same week last year, and $2,497,058 the corresponding week of 1861.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $3,647,498 70, including for Customs, $213,049 50; Payments, $744,259 79; Balance, $11,867,535 77.

The Receipts for Customs during the last four days have been $1,200,000, of which over $500,000 has been paid in gold.

Trade in British Honduras—Production of Turpentine.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated at Belize, Feb. 10, 1863. It refers to a new direction recently given to the industry and resources of that productive region:

"Since my last, of the 10th December, business has been improving, and we are now looking for a new order of things. I wrote you, on the 10th December, that the *Grace Worthington* had just come to anchor, and that a Mr. PARSONS had arrived, with the purpose of making turpentine, up the river. He has been wonderfully successful. He has already filled a large number of barrels, which he brought out with him, and I hear that he has sent an order to your city for several thousand empty barrels. If the prices reign as high in your market as we are informed, he is certainly bound to accumulate an independent fortune. The fact, I think, will have a tendency to call the attention of many enterprising firms, and especially during your melancholy war. Why don't you come out? You are vigorous, and able to accomplish as much as any other. The pine trees abound, and of the best quality, and the enterprising portion of our community are few. It seems that it must be left to you Yankees to unfold the wealth of our charming colony. Our large houses—English—connected with mahogany cutting, seem to have but one idea in their heads. They will extend their labors to any distance from the settlement for that object, and that alone, whilst you, as a nation, are for extracting from everything all the resources that they can afford. Yours respectfully, ——."

Mineral Point Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Money article of your paper of Friday last I observed a flattering notice of the Mineral Point Railroad, setting forth its satisfactory financial condition, and calling the attention of capitalists to its securities as affording suitable opportunities for investment. The Company, it is true, has recently been newly organized, and an attempt made to wipe out the debt contracted under the former management, but the President of the new Company is no other than LUTHER BRECHER, who was also the President of the old Company, and under whose honest and able management the old Company attained so high a pitch of prosperity. Capitalists, especially such as have trust funds, upon the interest of which widows and orphans are dependent for support, ought to know this fact, and also the further important fact, that Mr. BRECHER still retains an interest in the stock. He recently testified on the trial of action in the Superior Court that he owned *one share* of the stock of the new Company. This fact alone should be considered a sufficient guarantee of its safety and soundness. To those who desire further information in regard to the old or the new Company, or Mr. BRECHER, I shall be happy to render any aid in my power.

GEO. ACKERMAN,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-street.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 7 bbls. Ashes, 11,712 bbls. Flour, 176 bbls. and 1,072 bags Corn Meal, 1,383 bushels Wheat, 17,926 bushels Corn, 384 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 7,812 bushels Oats, 1,258 bushels Malt, 6,430 pkgs. Provisions, and 882 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls., at $9 25 for Pots, and $9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs., showing a decided rise.

BEESWAX—Was in moderate demand including Western Yellow at 45c. ₱ lb.

BAGGING AND BAGGING—Were salable at 24½c. @26½c., respectively, for gunny.

CANDLES—A fair inquiry prevails for Adamantine, chiefly at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, remark: "Sales of Rio during the past week, to the trade, reach only 500 bags at our quotations, but on speculation, the following lots have been taken, viz.: 4,160 per *Lisle*; 2,000 Santos, balance per *Johanna Louise* (resale), and 533 per *W. H. Newman*, p. n. t. The market closes quiet but firm." Java closes at 39c@40c., Rio at 32½c.@35½c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 34c.@37c., and St. Domingo at 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, at 88c.@88½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 22,500 boxes No. 1 Canton, at $2 @$2 25, closing at $2 25 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at rather easier prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 @$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 60@$8 10, chiefly at $7 70@$7 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 00 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$7 00 @$7 40
Extra State..... 7 60 @ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 77 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.. 7 90 @ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 8 10 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee..... 8 15 @ 9 50

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 8 10 @10 50

Southern Flour is rather quiet, to-day; sales 1,400 bbls., at $7 70@$8 20 for poor to good superfine; $8 25@$9 62½ for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75 @$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand to-day; sales 900 bbls. Extra, at $7 65@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 66@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Mason's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less active but held very firmly.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, holders generally refusing to make any concessions to buyers. Sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95@1 96; Amber Western, at $1 81@$1 84; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 75@$1 80; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 72@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 62@$1 73; Chicago Spring, at $1 45@$1 63; and Amber State, at $1 82, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at decidedly firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 91,000 bushels, at 93c.@$1, in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 95c.@97c. for Eastern do.; 87c.@94c. for Unsound, and $1 for Yellow Western, ₱ bush. Rye is in request at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 4,300 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 80c.@82½c.; Western, at 80c.@84c.; State, at 83c.@84c.; Prince Edward's Island, at 86c., ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for, at $1 47½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 5,100 bushels.

HAY—North River is more sought after, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are continue in request, at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been held with increased firmness, but the market has not been active.

OILS—Are in fair request and prices steadily favor buyers, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Winter do. at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Refined Winter Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; Linseed at $1 75@$1 77; No. 1 Lard Oil at 95c. @$1; Olive, $1 70; Petroleum, 40c.@42½c. for refined, and 22c.@24c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.—*Sperm*—The market is firm and holders are asking higher rates. The sales for the week embrace 2,193 bbls. in parcels as follows: 700 bbls. at $1 78; 1,200 do. for export (including 700 bbls. in Westport) at $1 80. Also, for export, 100 bbls. at $1 78½, and 193 do., at $1 79 ₱ gallon—the last two lots as landed from the *Hortense* in Boston. The market closes with further inquiry. Stock on hand 8,000 bbls. *Whale*—The market for Whale Oil is very active, and prices have gone up from 97c. to $1 06 ₱ gallon, and holders are now asking an advance on the last quotation. The transactions for the week include sales of 6,450 bbls., in parcels, 1,000 bbls. for export, and the balance to the trade. We quote: 750 bbls. at 97c.; 800 do. at 98c.; 500 do. at 99c.; 700 do. at $1; 1,000 do. at $1 02; 900 do., (including 700 bbls. at Nantucket (at $1 04; 500 do. at $1 04¾.; 750 do. at $1 05, and 550 do. at 1 06 ₱ gallon. In addition to the above, a resale of 375 bbls. at $1 05 ₱ gallon. Stock on hand, 7,500 bbls. Since the above was in type, we are informed that a sale (quantity not named) has been made at $1 10 ₱ gallon. *Whalebone*—No sales in this market. But we learn of a sale in New-York, on Saturday, of 2,500 lbs. Ochotsk at $1 80.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. Sperm.	Bls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 2, 1863	3,611	4,200	31,100
Same time last year	1,223	1,775	29,300

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $14 75 for old Mess, $17@$17 25 for new Mess; and $11 50@$14 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 7½c. @8½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in fair request at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,350 boxes. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 3,600 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last, 215 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; Butter continues in demand at 18c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@26c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice. ₱ lb.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	March 1, '63.	Feb. 1, '63.	March 1, '62.
Clear	246	324	38
Mess	42,592	41,446	17,995
Thin Mess	1,948	1,656	424
Prime Mess	4,992	5,204	6,938
Flank	41	25	9
Prime	7,823	6,675	3,178
Rumps	1,398	1,230	487
Refuse Mess	5,438	5,926	486
Refuse Prime	554	1,134	498
Other Refuse	2,550	2,038	1,811
Uninspected	26,940	21,918	30,160
Grand total, bbls.	95,056	87,580	62,025
BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	12,351	8,028	6,746
Repacked Chicago do.	8,828	2,284	4,538
Railroad Beef	181	133	15
Refuse Mess	1,467	1,684	664
Refuse Prime	——	——	1
Other Refuse	1,252	1,231	1,142
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,533	4,857	1,006
Country Mess	9,541	9,654	523
Country Prime	982	1,146	435
Uninspected tcs	1,382	6,481	2,923
Uninspected bbls	56,798	77,848	18,872
Grand total, tcs. & bbls.	97,245	112,736	36,865

NAVAL STORES—Have been less freely offered, and have been quiet. Spirits Turpentine, $3 50@$3 55 ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $25 ₱ 280 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more active, at $4 50 ₱ bushel. Domestic Seeds are quiet at previous prices.

SPICES—Sales, 1,000 bags Pepper, part at 30c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 600 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 11c.@ 11¾c.; also, 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c. ₱ lb. Market firm.

TEAS—Blacks have been in brisk demand, and have advanced 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., with sales of 15,000 pkgs., chiefly Oolongs. The report of the destruction of the *Jacob Bell* and cargo stimulated business.

TIN—Has been brisker and dearer, including Straits at 55c.@57½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls. at from 48c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate for a choice brand, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line, during the month of February, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month we had a very active market, and prices have advanced very considerably, but more on our Domestic Wools than on Foreign, generally speaking. This unexpected great advance has been caused, however, more by the rise of premium upon gold and exchange than by demand for consumption, although the latter has been likewise large. The accounts from the Boston market are very similar. There is but a very slight stock of domestic Fleece left, and held firm at extreme rates. Pulled Wools find ready buyers at full prices, and there is scarcely any stock of it on hand. California Wools sell quick, at advanced rates, even the Autumn Wool not excepted. Foreign fine Wools have been sold very largely at the advancing rates, partly for consumption, and partly for investments, and on speculation. It has been similar with *foreign medium* qualities, which have, nevertheless, not risen so much, and a less quantity of it was sold. Low or coarse foreign Wools continue in lively demand, are selling at extreme rates, and stock very small. The imports being only about half of that which came in during January, will hardly be adequate to the demand for some time to come, as the high exchange and its fluctuations operate against importing. From foreign markets, we learn that prices in England and on the Continent are somewhat easier, and the advance created by speculators in Mestizo Wool is lost; but Cape Wool is still too high to expect any good lots from them, and low wools of the latter class are scarce, and inferior are held too high. We learn that, should orders for only a thousand bales from here be given, it would at once cause a rise. The imports of Wool into New-York for the month of January, 1863, were 10,308 bales, 4,056,838 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Feb. 23, 1863, were 5,785 bales, 2,370,203 lbs. Total, 16,093 bales, 6,427,041 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1863:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	Cts ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	84@86
Saxony fleece	82@84
Full blood fleece	82@84
⅝ and ¾ blood fleece	70@80
Native and ¼ fleece	70@80
Common fleece	70@80
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	98@95
Saxony fleece	88@92
Full blood fleece	88@92
⅝ and ¾ blood fleece	74@85
Native and ¼ fleece	74@85
Common fleece	74@85
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	80@83
Full blood fleece	75@80
⅝ and ¾ blood fleece	75@80
Native and ¼ fleece	70@75
Common fleece	70@75
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	72@77
Unwashed	47@53
California.	
Washed fleece	70@80
Unwashed fleece, fine	48@55
Unwashed fleece, medium	48@55
Unwashed fleece, coarse	30@44
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, extra	80@85
New-York City, super	75@83
New-York City, No. 1	65@70
New-York City, No. 2	16@20
Country, extra	83@90
Country, super	80@85
Country, No. 1	70@75
Country, No. 2

outside, the line of four hundred feet granted by the charter.

By chapter one hundred and fifteen, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seven, the Commissioners of the Land Office were directed to grant to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, all the right and title of the people of this State to the land covered with water for four hundred feet out from low watermark, from Bestaver's Killitie, extending four (4) miles along the Hudson River, and from near Houston-street, extending for two (2) miles along the East River, reaching to near Twenty-eighth-street. Parcel F, extending from Christopher-street to Charles-street, is fully three hundred feet within, not outside, the line of this grant from the State.

In one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the Common Council presented to the Legislature their petition, which your Committee beg leave to quote entire, and commend to your especial consideration.

"The petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

Respectfully showeth, that as well for the ornament and improvement of the City, as for the encouragement of the trade and commerce of the State, and the safety of the shipping at the wharves of this City, your petitioners have lately directed a permanent street of seventy feet wide to be laid out and completed at and on the extremity of their grants already made, and hereafter to be made to individuals, on the East River, called South-street, and on the North or Hudson's River, called West-street—south and west of which streets no buildings of any description are to be permitted to be erected, so that vessels lying at the wharves may be secured from fires.

That by reason of the curving and otherwise irregular state of the shore at low water mark, in the East and North Rivers, at the time of the making of the grants by the predecessors of your petitioners, a general map of which, if ever made, cannot now be found, the grants heretofore made are deemed to extend to unequal distances in both rivers, which occasions difficulties in making the permanent streets aforesaid regular; and that in many instances, although your petitioners are willing gratuitously to give the soil under the water, on which those streets of seventy feet wide are to be made, yet doubts are entertained whether your petitioners can compel any of the proprietors of the lots fronting thereon, and who may be unwilling to make those streets for public use, in any given reasonable time to be appointed by the Common Council.

And your petitioners further show that part of their plan aforesaid was to extend piers at right angles from the said permanent streets into the rivers, at proper distances from each other, to be determined by the Corporation with suitable bridges for the accommodation of sea vessels, and so constructed as to admit the currents at both ebb and flood, in both rivers, to wash away all dirt and filth from the wharves, and thereby render the health of the inhabitants of the City more safe and secure; but doubts have also arisen whether your petitioners can compel the individual proprietors of the wharves to sink and lay out those piers; or if they refuse, whether your petitioners shall be authorized to sink and build those piers at the expense of the City, and receive the wharfage, without incurring a breach of the conditions and covenants contained in their grants to individuals. And forasmuch as some adequate remedy is essentially necessary in the premises, as well to secure the health of the citizens as to effect ornamental and regular lines in front of the City, and convenience and safety to the trade and commerce thereof

Your petitioners pray that the Honorable the Legislature will confer such power and authority to your petitioners as shall be proper to remove the difficulties and doubts above stated, and to make such other provisions in the premises as to the Legislature shall seem meet."

In accordance with this petition, an act was passed on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the first and second sections being as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That it* shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to lay out according to such plan as they shall or may agree upon or determine, such streets or wharves as hereinbefore are mentioned, in front of those parts of the said City which adjoin to the said rivers, and of such extent along those rivers respectively, as they may think proper; and that as the buildings of the said City shall be further extended along the said rivers, it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, from time to time, to lengthen and extend the said streets or wharves.

SEC. 2. And be further enacted, That the said streets or wharves shall be made and completed, according to the said plan, by and at the expense of proprietors of land adjoining, or nearest and opposite to the said streets or wharves, in proportion to the breadths of their several lots, by certain days, to be for that purpose appointed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and that the respective proprietors of such of the said lots as may not be adjoining to the said streets or wharves, shall also fill up and level, at their own expense, according to such plan, and by the said days respectively, the spaces lying between their said several lots and the said streets and wharves, and shall thereby be fully and levelling the same, be respectively entitled to, and become the owners of the said intermediate spaces of ground, in fee simple."

The easterly line of South-street, as then directed to be laid out, was from Coenties-slip to Peck-slip, nearly two hundred feet outside of the line of four hundred feet from low-water mark granted to the Corporation by the thirty-eighth section of the Montgomery Charter, and there was consequently this space of two hundred feet between the line of the grant and the easterly line of South-street, the title of which was in the State.

The Corporation had granted all of their lands out to the line of four hundred feet, and the proprietors of those grants were of necessity the owners nearest and opposite such street. As these proprietors were required by the act to make up this street, and to fill up and level this space between their lands and the proposed street, at their own expense, the State, as consideration therefor, granted to those proprietors such space in fee simple.

Parcel H, extending from Coenties-slip to Peck-slip, is laid down and returned as upon the east or outside of South-street, and is not, therefore, "adjoining" any grant from the State to said City.

Although the act of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight was passed upon a petition having special reference to South and West streets, the first and second sections quoted were subsequently reenacted, and made applicable to any and all exterior streets which the Common Council might therefter lay out or extend. (Chapter one hundred and twenty-nine, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and one; Chapter eighty-six, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.)

In one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five the Corporation laid out Tompkins-street as the exterior street along the East River from Rivington to Twenty-third-street. The easterly line of this street from Thirteenth to Twenty-third-street was an average of five hundred feet outside of the line of four hundred feet from low-water mark granted by act of April three, one thousand eight hundred and seven; there was, consequently, this five hundred feet space between the grant "to the City from the State" and the line of Tompkins-street.

On the thirteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, an Act was passed by the Legislature (chapter one hundred and sixty-six, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six) confirming Tompkins-street as laid out, and declaring that "all the provisions of the Act entitled, 'An Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one Act passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and to add thereto, shall be construed to apply to said Tompkins-street."

Sections two hundred and twenty and two hundred and twenty-one of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirteen are in the same words as sections one and two of the act of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, before quoted, and sections three and four of chapter one hundred and twenty-nine, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and one. The space therefore between the line of four hundred feet from low-water mark and the easterly side of Tompkins-street, was, as in the case of West and South-streets, granted by the State to the proprietors nearest and opposite to Tompkins-street and not to the Corporation.

Parcel I, extending from near Thirteenth-street to the centre of Sixteenth-street.

Parcel K, extending from Seventeenth-street to Eighteenth-street, and

Parcel L, extending from Twentieth-street to Twenty-third-street.

Are all on the easterly side of Tompkins-street, and are not "adjoining" any grant from the State to said City.

On the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, there was granted to the Corporation by the State all the lands under the waters of the Hudson River between the westerly line of the Thirteenth-avenue, and the line of four hundred feet from low-water mark granted to the City by act of third April, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

In wharving and making up the Thirteenth-avenue between Hammond and Thirteenth streets, the bulkhead forming the westerly line of the avenue appears by the survey of the State Engineer and Surveyor to be irregular, and to project at various places over the line of the avenue, thus forming Parcel G.

It would not be strange or unusual if this bulkhead, originally sunk upon the line of the avenue, should have settled, and be now as described in the survey.

Assuming this to be the fact, and admitting that this parcel is "adjoining" a grant from the State to said City, and is included within the terms of the act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, your Committee deny that it is owned by the State, or that the Legislature can direct its sale. The language of the grant is: "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be and they are hereby vested with all the right and title of the people of this State to the lands east of the westerly line of the Thirteenth-avenue," and contains no reservations of any kind.

If the State can claim these lands, and the Legislature directs the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell them to the City, she may claim and the Legislature may direct a sale of them to any other corporation or person. If the State owns and can sell these eight parcels, she may, with equal propriety claim all this property reclaimed below low-water mark around Manhattan Island, and sell and dispose of the same as the Legislature may think fit.

Had the Commissioners of the Land Office any power to sell these parcels? Clearly not by the terms of the act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; for by it they are vested with no power except as to those parcels that might be found by the State Engineer and Surveyor on such survey to be "outside and adjoining" the grants in the charter and from the State to the City. It is seen that seven of the eight parcels were not outside and adjoining, consequently were not included, and their power did not reach to them. As no power existed in the Commissioners of the Land Office to make any grants of lands under water within the boundaries of the City of New-York, nor to make any grants to any other than the adjacent proprietor, their proposal to sell the seven parcels to the Corporation is unauthorized and would vest the City with no title.

But supposing these right parcels were the property of the State, and, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, could be sold by the Commissioners of the Land Office to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, your Committee could not recommend their purchase, because the fifth section of chapter five hundred and sixteen requires that "all the lands which shall be acquired by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by virtue of this act, shall from the time they are so acquired, be deemed to be pledged to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt of said City."

As the ordinances governing the Sinking Fund Commissioners require them to sell at public sale to the highest bidder all the property pledged for the payment of the debts of the City, the adjacent proprietors, at whose sole expense these parcels were reclaimed, would on such sale, be compelled, in order to protect themselves, to purchase these reclaimed parcels in competition with speculators who had expended nothing in reclaiming them. It cannot be supposed that the Corporation could or would, after having compelled the adjacent proprietors to reclaim these lands, consent to be made the instrument of such great and monstrous wrong.

Your Committee might here end their report, and leave the question of the ownership of these reclaimed lands for the examination of some other Committee; but, as no proper or right conclusion can be come to, or reply made to the communication of the Commissioners of the Land Office until you have determined what are the rights of the State and of the Corporation or its grantees, your Committee beg leave to submit their reasons for the opinions before expressed.

The doctrine is now well settled that all lands under navigable waters over which the tides ebb and flow, are property, and may be granted or conveyed as other property; such lands belong to the State, and she may use and appropriate the same for such purposes and in such way and manner as the Legislature may think fit, or delegate to others the right to appropriate or use the same.

Such a right is an attribute of sovereignty, and its exercise is subject only to constitutional restrictions not to impair the navigability of such waters. (3 Kent Com., 377; Commonwealth *vs.* Charleston, 1 Peck. 180; Same *vs.* Breed, 4 Peck, 460; Charleston *vs.* County Commissioners, 3 Mett, 203; Costar *vs.* Brush, 25 Wendell, 628; Gould *vs.* Hudson River Railroad, 2 Selden, 522; Rogers *vs.* Jones, 1 Wend., 237; Lansing *vs.* Smith, 4 Wend., 9—21; Furman *vs.* Mayor, &c., 6 Seld., 567; New-Jersey *vs.* Platt, 4 Barb, 108.)

By the charters of one thousand six hundred and eighty-six, one thousand seven hundred and eight, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty, and the several acts of the Legislature before referred to, there was granted to the Corporation all the soil between high and low-water mark all around Manhattan Island, and for four hundred feet into the river from low-water mark, except in front of the Battery and along Harlem River.

By chapter one hundred and eighty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the grants were extended to the Thirteenth-avenue, and by chapter two hundred and eighty-five, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to and including such exterior street as the Corporation might lay out in Harlem River from the East to Hudson River.

These grants vested in the Corporation, the fee simple absolute of the property granted, and they could use, sell or dispose of the same as they saw fit. (Dea. *vs.* Montague, 4 Beasley & Cress. R., 598; Rogers *vs.* Jones, 1 Wend. 237; Whitney *vs.* Corporation of New-York; 7 Barb. S. C. R. 485; Furman *vs.* Mayor, &c., 6 Seld. 567.)

The charters intended to give, and did give, to the Corporation full power and authority to lay out streets and to make up and build upon the whole and every part of the property granted. (638, Char., 1,730.)

The Legislature intended to give, and did give, authority to the Corporation to lay out streets into the rivers beyond the lines of the property described in the grants, and to run out piers therefrom, wherever and whenever, and as far into the rivers as it should be thought advisable or necessary. (Sections 1 and 5, Law April three, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; sections 4 and 7, chapter 129, Laws one thousand eight hundred and one; section 221, chapter 86, Laws one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; Scott *vs.* Mayor, 1 Caines, 543; Furman *vs.* Mayor, 6 Selden, 567; Thompson *vs.* Mayor, 4 Denio, 581.)

It was the intention of the Legislature to give to the Corporation full authority to make or fill up, alter or enlarge any slips or coves within the limits of the Corporation whenever judged necessary or advisable by them, either for the regulation of streets, accommodation of habitation, shipping, trade and commerce, the public health, (sections one and two, chapter eighty-eight, Laws of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; section two, act of April three, Law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; section one, chapter one hundred and twenty-nine, Law of one thousand eight hundred and one; section one, chapter two hundred and three, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and three; section two, chapter twenty-four, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and six; sections two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and thirty, and two hundred and fifty-seven, chapter eighty-six, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; Mayor, &c., *vs.* Selds. 567, Thompson *vs.* Mayor, &c., 4; Denio, 581; Marshall *vs.* Vulter, &c., 1; E. D. Smith, C. P. R., 298; Corporation *vs.* Scott, 1; Caines, 546; Mayor *vs.* Whiting, 7; Barb., 485.

All these acts of the Legislature implied a grant and must be so construed as to effect the intention of the grantor, and to give to the grantee everything that is essential to the enjoyment of the thing granted. (Wilkinson *vs.* Leland, 2 Peters, 627; Sutherford *vs.* Green, 2 Wheaton, 498; Charles River Bridge case, 11 Peters, 553; Whistler's case, 10 Coke, 65; Chitty Prerog., Ch. 16, 65; Bacon Abr. Construction of Grants, 5, and cases there cited.)

This rule applies with still greater force when a grant is founded upon a consideration of something done or to be done, and as it was the intention of the Legislature to give to the Corporation the sole and entire direction as to the extent it should lay out on the streets into the rivers, and how far the piers to be erected from such streets should extend into the rivers, and what slips should be made, filled up, altered or enlarged, and to receive the wharfage thereon, every power necessary to the exercise of this discretion and right was given likewise.

In the language of Judge Story: "It is a principle of common sense as well as of laws, that when a thing is granted whatever is necessary to its enjoyment is granted also, for it shall not be presumed that the King or Legislature intended to make a void grant."

As the proprietors nearest and opposite to the streets to be laid out, were to make up such streets and fill in the immediate spaces, and as compensation therefor, were to receive from the State the fee simple of such spaces, a compliance with the conditions of the acts, created a contract which cannot be rescinded or recalled, and irrevocably vested the title in the proprietors. The Legislature can pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts. (Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 10; Const. State of N. Y., Art. 1, Sec. 6; Charles River Bridge Case, 11 Peters, 575, and cases before recited.)

The right to lay out streets and fill up ground covered with water, build wharves, piers, slips, &c., and to fill up and alter such slips, was a franchise, and when exercised creates property in the things granted, and such property may be rightfully devised or conveyed like other property. (Popham R., 79; Moore's R. 474; Webb's case, 8 Cow., 92; Gunning on Tolls, 106, 110; Peter *vs.* Kendall, Barn. and Cress., 703; Somerset *vs.* Fogwell, Cro. 475; King *vs.* Dufficld, 5 Maule and Selw., 247; Rent's Co., 340.)

The law upon this subject is thus laid down by Justice Story: "Every grant of a franchise is necessarily exclusive, so far as the grant extends, and cannot be resumed or interfered with; the Legislature cannot recall its grant nor destroy it. In this respect the grant of a franchise does not differ from a grant of land. In each case the particular franchise or particular land is withdrawn from the legislative operation. The subject matter has passed from the hands of the Government."

Again, "the Legislature may by law make a grant, and such grant, when once made, becomes irrevocable and implies a contract not to assert or attempt to reassert it, for the grantor can do nothing that shall destroy his deed, and the rule applies as well to a State as to an individual, and operates with equal force on all grants, whether made by States or individuals. So also Mr. Chitty says: "it is a principle of law that the king is bound by his own and his ancestor's grants, and cannot, therefore, by his mere prerogative, take away vested rights, immunities and privileges." (Chitty's Prerogatives, 1-2, chap. 8-5 Marsh, 45, 46; Trustees of Dartmouth Coll. *vs.* Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 518, 683, 688.)

The lands which the Commissioners of the Land-office ask authority to sell, were reclaimed and made by the adjacent proprietors, under ordinances of the Corporation, authorized by various legislative enactments, in laying out or extending exterior streets, or by altering or enlarging, or filling up slips, such lands have therefore become the private property of the Corporation or its grantees.

The Legislature cannot take private property for public use without compensation, nor divest an owner of his interest in property taken, except by due process of law; that is, by a judicial or other proceedings according to the Constitution and the course and practice of Courts of justice. Am. to Const. U. S. art. 5; Piscataqua River Bridge case, 7 N. H. Rep., 35. Charles River Bridge case, 7 Pickering, 507; Cadwallader *vs.* Marsh, 7 Pickering, 460; 2 Kent Com., 13; Gardner *vs.* Newburgh, 2 John Ch. R., 178; Taylor, *vs.* Porter, 4 Hill, 140; Livingston *vs.* Mayor, 4 Wend; 5 Bloodgood *vs.* Mohawk and Hudson R. R., Wend., 17.)

If these lands have been reclaimed without authority, and should be declared by a jury to be nuisances, they cannot be retained; " " but must be abated. If not a nuisance, but benefit navigation and promote commerce, they may be held and enjoyed by the adjacent owners.

All the lands have been reclaimed in good faith and reliance upon the acts of the Legislature. They cannot be declared nuisances, for what the sovereign power directs or allows cannot be unlawful. They were reclaimed to benefit navigation and promote commerce, not at the will or pleasure of the adjacent proprietor, but in obedience to ordinances authorized by acts of the Legislature, enforceable by heavy penalties.

They have cost the State nothing, but have cost the adjacent proprietor much, and are absolutely necessary to the beneficial enjoyment of the adjacent property.

As all grants of lands under the waters of navigable rivers or lakes are made by the State, to promote the commerce of the State, or for the purpose of beneficial enjoyment by the adjacent owner, and as the Legislature have designated an exterior line in the harbor of New-York, they should grant to the proprietors adjacent, according to their several ownerships, the lands out to such exterior line, with such conditions as may be necessary to insure the beneficial enjoyment by the public, and best promote the interests of commerce.

The only inquiry should be will they enable the proprietor adjacent to beneficially enjoy his property, or promote the interests of commerce?

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions, and respectfully ask their adoption:

Resolved, That the eight parcels of ground reclaimed from the Harbor of New-York, referred to in a preamble and resolution of the Commissioners of the Land-office, transmitted to the Common Council by Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, on the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, are not owned by the State, but are the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or their grantees.

Resolved, That none of said parcels, except parcel G, are such as the State Engineer and Surveyor was directed by chapter five hundred and sixteen, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to cause to be surveyed, and that the Commissioners of the Land Office have no power or authority under said chapter five hundred and sixteen to sell, grant and convey any of said parcels to this Corporation.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York decline to enter into any negotiations with the Commissioners of the Commissioners of the Land Office, "with a view to the sale of any said parcels of land."

Resolved, That the Common Council memorialize the Legislature at its present session for the passage of the act herewith submitted.

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
SAM'L T. WEBSTER,
CHAS. RILEY,
Committee on Law Department.

AN ACT

GRANTING LANDS UNDER WATER WITHIN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO ADJACENT PROPRIETORS, AND CONFIRMING CERTAIN RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All the right, title and interest of the people of this State, in or to the lands now or formerly covered with waters of the Hudson River, the East River or Sound, and the Harlem River, out to the exterior pierhead and sea-wall line, designated and established by an act entitled "An act to establish bulkheads and pierlines for the Port of New-York," passed April seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be and hereby is vested in the proprietors of land adjoining and nearest and opposite to said pierhead and sea-wall line, Provided, however, that all wharves, bulkheads and piers which may be constructed by such proprietors, their grantees or assignees, upon the lands hereby granted, shall be taken and deemed to be public wharves, bulkheads and piers for the use of all persons, who may use them for the purposes and benefit of commerce and trade, subject, however, to the payment of such charges for wharfage and dockage as may be established.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be deemed taken or construed to in any manner interfere with or deprive the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of any rights or franchises, nor of the right to regulate the erection of all wharves, piers and slips within said City, nor of the right to lay out, lengthen and extend any of the streets in said City, nor of the right to control the use of the same, but all rights, powers and authority vested in, and heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, and all ordinances or acts passed or done by such Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty under and by virtue of such rights, powers and authority, are hereby affirmed.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the property known as the Battery.

SEC. 4. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Gross moved that the report be received, and published at length in the Corporation papers, and in the New-Yorker and Herald.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend such motion by adding thereto the New-York Argus.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved to further amend such motion by adding thereto the New-York Atlas.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved to still further amend by striking from such motion all after the words "Corporation papers."

Which was carried.

The motion as amended was then carried.

And the report was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of building a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number forty-eight, be amended to read "steam fire engine, with double cylinders and pumps."

Pending consideration of the same,

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Grose, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, The President, McConnell, Repper, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—9.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fifth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

100 WILL SEE ME IN CHAMBERS-ST. on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock—punctuality requested. MOTT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its various branches, and all kinds of baking, jellies and creams; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 2d-av., near 2d-st.; none but private families need apply.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups and jellies, besides baking and pastry; is very economical would go to the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the best of City references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 23 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking, pastry, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of deserts; best of reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes good bread. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 70 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker, first-rate washer and ironer, no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 151 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a good bread baker; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 25th-st., fourth floor. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as cook; she understands baking and pastry, is also a good washer and ironing; she is also a most excellent laundress; the best City reference can be given. Apply at 207 East 21st-st, near 2d-av

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; she understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has lived in the first families in the City; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; none other need apply. Call at No. 195 West-17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent person, as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give very satisfactory reference. Call at No 94 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch woman; understands her duties thoroughly; best of references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 865 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., if not suited.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly, will assist in washing; three years' good reference. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK—Is a good baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has good references. Call at No. 258 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take charge, if required; can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best reference; can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st. near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; economical, respectful and neat; City or country; best of reference given; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; understands her duties thoroughly; can do chamberwork and laundress, if required; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 6th-av., between 45th and 46th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; can show good reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 37th-st., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and makes good pastry. Call at No. 116 Sullivan-st., for two days. Unexceptionable references.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK.—WANTED, BY an experienced cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AN ORDER COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as order cook in a hotel or saloon; has no objection to a boarding-house or private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly understanding her business in the English and American style of cooking, desires a situation in a respectable family; has the best of City references. To be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A reliable young woman, as cook, by one that understands her business in all its branches; creams, jellies and pastries, and is a first-rate bread-maker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 114 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS a situation as cook; is an excellent baker and a good plain cook; has the best of reference as to capability. Apply at No. 211 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young girl, not long in this country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing, or would take care of a child; no objection to travel with a lady or family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and chamberwork; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 34th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women situations—one as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in fine washing and ironing; best City reference; lived fourteen years in her last place; the other as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 48 Charlton-st, near Varick, Room No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork or light housework, in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 229 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does up her work neatly; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machines; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist with the care of children. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a smart, neat, industrious Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 8 East 15th-st, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do light housework, in a small private family; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 259½ Hudson-st., opposite Broome-st., second floor, front room, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to do the housework of a small family; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or would go as nurse in a private family; has 3 years' reference in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at 194 4th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 143 West 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to engage with another family, to go out by the day or week; makes children's clothes in the most fashionable style; can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day to work in private families; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Any person wanting such will please address a note with their number to No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTed by an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day or week. Please address Mrs. S., dressmaker, No. 116 East 20th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young girl, in a private family, to do housework; is a good cook and an excellent baker, good washer and ironer; is a neat, tidy girl, and prefers having a situation by herself. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, in a private family; has the best of City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress, understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 East 37th-st., corner of 2d av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a nursery; is willing to make herself useful, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 50 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; has good references; understands her duties thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 232 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCIE D'ARVILLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—ROUGH DIAMOND.

WALLACK'S—ERNESTINE—THE LITTLE TREASURE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RAOUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a report this morning that the rebels have evacuated Vicksburgh. Cotemporary with it we have a rebel report that a great battle has been fought there without decisive result.

The Chicago *Journal* learns, by gentlemen recently arrived from Vicksburgh, that Gen. GRANT was directing his energies to the work upon the canal cut-off, intended as a channel for the conveyance of his transports and gunboats below the city. The canal had been dammed at both ends, and the water in it pumped out. A force of 6,000 men, divided into parties of 100 each, was then put to work to widen and deepen the ditch to a width of sixty feet, and a depth of twelve feet, so as to permit the largest vessels of the fleet to pass through. The work was being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and without cessation; and it was thought that in ten days it would be finished.

We learn from Cairo that the new iron-clad gunboat *Lafayette* has been completed, and started, on the 27th ult., down the river, to cooperate in the doings at and near Vicksburgh.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued another proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer. The 27th inst. is the day fixed upon.

We learn from Murfreesboro, 2d inst., that an expedition of a thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry left there on the day previous, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the rebels—a portion of MORGAN'S Division—were driven from the town with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and nine officers and eighty privates captured. A considerable amount of baggage, papers, &c., were also captured. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels.

The Richmond papers of the 28th ult. announce that Gen. ROSECRANS has advanced to Middleborough, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

Advices from New-Orleans, to the 23d inst., have reached us by the steamers *Che Kiang* and *Bio-Bio*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The news is interesting. The *Harriet Lane* is positively known to be still shut up in Galveston Harbor, and the belief is that the rebels are attempting to turn her into an iron-clad. The rebel General SIBLEY is reported to have sent the infantry under his command, 1,500 in number, to Shreveport, La., and to have gone with his artillery and cavalry to Atchafalaya River. Four torpedoes had been picked up near Port Hudson by the gunboat *Essex*, which had also rescued the steamer *Laurel Hill* from the rebels, who had succeeded in planting two batteries on the river below her, while she was in search of a cargo of cotton and sugar. A second batch of five hundred rebel prisoners had been sent into the rebel lines. The scene which occurred on the occasion of their departure will be found portrayed in our correspondent's letter. An order had been issued by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, explaining the system of labor adopted for the year, and planters assenting thereto are to be assisted as far as practicable, without violence, in inducing their negroes to return. The negroes are to be secured sufficient and wholesome food by the officers of the Government, and a share of the crops they produce. Those not thus engaged will be employed on the public works, without pay, except in the way of food, clothing medical attendance, and such instruction as may be furnished them. The planters of Louisiana had held several meetings at New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS had promised to aid them in taking the abandoned plantations on the same terms as offered by the Quartermasters. An attempt, at one of the meetings, to pass a resolution in favor of a revival of the State laws was defeated by a large majority. Gen. BANKS attended one of the meetings, and gave an assurance that the Government had no feeling of hostility to the people of New-Orleans, and that he wished to do all he could, consistent with his duty, to secure the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of the city. We hear nothing by this arrival in regard to the movements of our forces.

CONGRESS.

The session of the Senate on Monday night was continued until 4½ o'clock, and ended in the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Indemnification bill, much to the surprise of the Copperheads, who were evidently "caught napping." When the Senate assembled again yesterday, an effort was made to have the journal corrected, the Copperheads insisting that the vote had not been fairly taken, but it was proved conclusively that the proceedings in the matter were perfectly correct, and the motion was not pushed. To make the matter certain, however, a test vote was taken on the question of recalling the bill from the House, and it was decided in the negative, 25 to 13. The bill to modify the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports was passed without amendment. The concurrent resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on mediation and intervention, were adopted after some debate, with only five dissenting votes—Messrs. CARLILE of Virginia, LATHAM of California, POWELL of Kentucky, SAULSBURY of Delaware, and WALL of New-Jersey. The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada Territory was passed. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Internal Revenue bill. The Senate refused to take up the resolution to investigate the conduct of Col. GILBERT in dispersing the Copperhead Convention in Kentucky. The bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences was passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to appoint a day of national fasting and prayer. The bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases was called up. A motion by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, to lay it on the table was lost. It was, however, postponed. The bill for the admission of Nevada was passed. The bill to establish a Territorial Government for Montano, changing the name to Idaho, was also passed.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were considered, but not all agreed to—consequently, a Committee of Conference was ordered. The bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites, &c., was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was considered in Committee, and subsequently reported to the House. At 3 o'clock, according to agreement, the Senate bill reorganizing the Courts of the District was again taken up, and was finally passed—87 to 58. During the evening session, the reports of the Committee on Elections, against Mr. GRAFTON and Mr. HAWKINS claiming seats, respectively from Virginia and Tennessee, were concurred in. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee, affirming that the Postmaster-General has power to exclude from the mails objectionable newspapers. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, made a speech in opposition to the report. The House passed the Senate bill establishing a Territorial Government for Idaho. A great variety of matters were acted upon, and both Houses were in session until a very late hour.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition, numerously signed, in favor of Mr. CONNOLLY'S Broadway Railroad bill, was presented. The bill to provide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts, protested for NON-payment, was favorably reported; also, the bill to authorize the Canal Board to hear and determine the claims of contractors for damages. The bill amending the Assessment law was made a special order for to-day. A preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. CONNOLLY, looking to a check on speculations in gold, were referred to a select Committee of Three. The Volunteer Bounty Tax bill was passed. The Chenango Canal Extension bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

In the Assembly, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The Canal Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State Tax to the support of the schools. The Annual Appropriation bill was then considered until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Bio-Bio*, which touched at Havana on her passage from New-Orleans, we have received some additional advices from Mexico, including the Mexican official account of the engagement at Cruz Blenca, near Perote, on the 19th of December, which the French claimed to have resulted in a victory for them. Gen RIVERA, who commanded the Mexican forces, takes a different view of the matter.

The news from Havana by the *Bio-Bio* is not very important. Nothing had been heard of the *Alabama* or the *Florida*. Official notice had been published of the reëstablishment of the blockade at Galveston. A rebel schooner had arrived at Havana from St. Mark's, Fla., loaded with cotton. A report had been received from Venezuela that the insurgents under Gen. FALCON had been defeated, and that the Government forces had occupied Nirgua and Montalban.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON addressed the Democratic Club, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, denouncing the war, and favoring an armistice and Convention for the purpose of procuring immediate peace. The mention of the President's name was received with blasphemous disrespect.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was expected to resign his office yesterday, as his term as United States Senator commences to-day. There is no Lieutenant Governor of the State, as Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, who was elected last spring, resigned in order to serve till March 4 in the United States Senate. Hon. WILLIAM C. COZZENS, of Newport, the presiding officer in the State Senate, becomes, in accordance with the provision of the constitution of Rhode Island, the Acting Governor after Governor SPRAGUE'S resignation. The Providence *Journal* says he is a gentleman well fitted to discharge the new duties which will devolve upon him.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BARNARD, a stay of proceedings was allowed in the Fort Gansevoort matter, pending the appeal to the General Term. In the Surrogate's Court, Surrogate TUCKER denied a motion for counsel fees, made by the contestants in the matter of the will of the late E. P. CHRISTY.

The price of Gold Coin temporarily advanced yesterday to 171¾@172 ℔ cent., but fell off again, and closed 171 ℔ cent. There was quite a revival in the speculative dealings on the Share list at the Stock Exchange, the market closing firm.

Flour and Wheat were lightly dealt in yesterday; prices of the former declined slightly. A good demand prevailed for mixed Western Corn, which was dearer. Provisions were generally salable and buoyant. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request, as were also Oils, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Spices, Tallow, and Adamantine Candles Black Teas and Fire Crackers were quite brisk and decidedly higher, Wool and Linseed were active and advancing. Whisky, was depressed and cheaper. Heavier Freight engagements were reported, consisting mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool and London.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit several changes this week. The numbers of heavy animals are large, and beeves have declined a little in price. They foot up 5,223 for the week, which is 1,300 more than the offerings one week ago. Of these, 4,621 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, at the wide range of 7c.@11c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most of the good bullocks went at 9½c.@10c., but there were not a large number of this class. The bulk of the stock was coarse oxen and light, thin steers, on which there was a decline of ½c. ℔ lb. at the opening of the market, and ½c. before its close. The cattle were all finally sold out, the average price being 8½c....Sheep are higher than the oldest broker ever sold for before. They have advanced ½c. ℔ lb. during the week, selling at 7½c. @8½c. ℔ lb. live weight; a few very fat lots brought 8½c. Receipts have been light, (5,780,) while the demand is good....Live Hogs are in moderate demand. The lighter receipts (19,888 for the week) are ample for all wants. Fat Hogs remain at 5½c.@5½c. ℔ lb. live weight—a few have been sold at $5 81 ℔ cwt.

FRESH BREAD VS. "HARD TACK."—We are glad to hear of the success of the system inaugurated by Gen. HOOKER for supplying his army regularly with fresh bread. If we may judge of the style of ovens used by the pictures of them given in the illustrated papers, they are simple and well contrived, and ought to turn out a good loaf or biscuit. There are professional bakers enough in every brigade of the army to work the matter, as well as the dough, properly. As each soldier is entitled to a pound loaf every other day, we suppose between sixty and seventy thousand loaves will be consumed per diem by the infantry, artillery and horse-marines under command of Gen. JOE HOOKER.

DE QUINCEY says that one can form some conception of the vast mass of human beings who dwell in London by observing the prodigious droves of cattle that march into it daily, never to march out again, but to be devoured by the Cockneys; and on the same principle, some conception can be formed of the magnitude of Gen. HOOKER'S army by pondering upon the prodigious pyramid of bread (not to speak of cattle) that it makes away with daily. Sixty thousand pound loaves, if put together endwise, would stretch from the Battery to Seventieth-street; if piled on top of each other, would reach—not quite to the Dog-Star; if they were used for a breastwork, with a hungry army to defend them, all the rebels in the South, with JEFF. DAVIS at their head, could not capture it.

We hope that as Gen. HOOKER has introduced the fresh bread ration into his army, he will look around occasionally to see that the bakers furnish a good, light, digestible article. There is nothing worse for the stomach and pluck of the troops than damp, heavy, half-cooked bread. A single meal of it, on the eve of a battle, would almost certainly insure defeat. We are no special admirers of the bran-bread school of philosophers; but in favor of bran-bread itself, as an article of diet, there are excellent arguments, which would have more than ordinary force in the army. Everybody knows that there are some quite valuable elements of the flour lost in the superrefining process; and many a dyspeptic can testify to the value of the invention of Rev. Mr. GRAHAM. Corn bread or "dodgers," also, would form an excellent article for the army—cheap, nutritious and wholesome. All the Western troops would far prefer it to the flour bread, and their preference would be justified by chemistry, physiology and experience. The rebel soldiers, it is true, live on this article to a great extent; but we do not see that that furnishes any argument why our gallant boys should live on an article which is in every way its inferior. Corn bread and bacon; corn bread and coffee! They're dishes fit for a sovereign, or an army of sovereigns, such as Gen. JOE HOOKER commands.

The Time Half Out, and the Task More than Half Done.

The first half of President LINCOLN'S term of office is completed to-day. How is it with his business in hand?

Every reflecting man, we suppose, will admit that, considering its intrinsic difficulties and tremendous consequences, the suppression of this rebellion, if actually accomplished, will have been work enough and glory enough for any single Administration. The rebellion is by far the most gigantic history has ever known. Its overthrow will produce results in favor of free government both in the New World and in the Old, which will extend through centuries, and probably through all time. The period of four years is but a mere finger's breadth in the great stretch of our national existence. If, in this Presidential term, this terrible revolt is put down, the nation's life saved, the nation's authority vindicated—if, two years from to-day, ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall be able to hand over to his successor the reunited fasces of an unbroken Republic, which two years ago dropped into his hands disunited—the period will surely stand out in future history as, of all others, immeasurably the most serviceable and the most praiseworthy. Is this to be realized?

Positive prediction, of course, is idle. We cannot absolutely know the future. We can only judge it; and to judge it there is but one true way, and that is by the past. "The unknown," said BONAPARTE, "can be reached only through the known." We must estimate the likelihood of President LINCOLN'S completing the work devolved upon him, just as we would calculate the probability that any agent or servant will accomplish the task given him. We take note of his progress. We look to what he has done to determine what he will do.

Now, it is not possible for any fair man to deny that the first half of the work has been completed during the first half of the term of service. In every point of view, this estimate more than holds good. Let us see.

First, as to *accomplished results*. To determine this there is no necessity of reverting to particular battles and campaigns, though it would be very easy to show that the great majority of these have gone against the rebels. One broad fact is enough. When the rebellion started, the National banner did not and could not float upon one ten-thousandth part of the soil claimed by the Confederacy. JEFF. DAVIS exercised dominion substantially everywhere, from the banks of the Potomac and of the Ohio, and the Iowa line, down to the Gulf, and from Cape Hatteras to the outermost limits of New-Mexico. The National flag now floats unmolested over two-thirds of this area. So far as substantial results are concerned, that tells the story.

Then, as to *perils from abroad*. Two years ago the Confederates held implicitly that cotton was King, and would dictate to the Powers of Europe a speedy recognition and active interference in their behalf. The Northern people had just reason to apprehend. There was, indeed, vast danger. Nothing excited so much misgiving about the final result. But this jeopardy has been reduced to almost nothing. It is at least virtually settled that England, the Power which we had principally to fear, will not unite with France in any demonstration against us, and will remain a passive spectator to the end of the war. Any interference, on the part of France alone, even were it of a violent character, could not prevent our effective prosecution of the war. The chances of the Confederacy for effectual help from abroad have, during the two years, almost entirely disappeared. How far this is owing to the skillful diplomacy of the Administration, and how far to the silent influence of events, it is needless to inquire. It is enough to know that the two years have more than half—vastly more than half—abated this reliance of the rebels.

Then as to *means in hand*. Of course these have been vastly increased on both sides; but on which has the advance been the greater? Two years ago the rebels had at least twice our number of soldiers, twice our number of cannon, twice our number of muskets. Now the ratio is very nearly the reverse. Then, both sides were almost without ships, available for the desired objects; now we have forty such ships to their one. No man will say that, so far as the mere material of war is concerned, we are not *relatively* ten times better prepared to cope with the rebellion now than we were to cope with it as it existed in the early part of President LINCOLN'S Administration.

Finally, as to *available resources*. What has been the comparative drain made upon these? Two years ago the South was filled with goods bought without limit from the North, and never paid for. Now, by the armed occupation of every Southern port but three, and a rigorous blockade, the land of the rebellion has been deprived of nearly every necessary of life. Its imports, which were then so large, have been reduced to almost nothing. And so have its exports, on which it calculated to build its credit. While every department of Northern industry has lived and thriven, no department of Southern industry has escaped partial or complete destruction. Most of the material resources, without which it is impossible, in this age of the world, to maintain war, have been diminished—we will not say to a half, but even to a twentieth, or a fiftieth, of what they were originally. The debt of the rebel government has been run up to over six hundred millions, and ingenuity is tortured almost in vain for new means of credit. If gold here brings seventy cents above the par of the National paper, it brings there three or four times as much above the par of Confederate paper. So far as regards the pecuniary "sinews of war," therefore, they are three or four times nearer exhaustion than ourselves—even allowing that our present price of gold is legitimate, and not, as it actually is, the result, in great measure, of speculation. In respect to soldiers, the available resources left are quite as much in our favor. The rebels have already brought into the field nearly all of their able-bodied men. Their supplementary conscription recently imposed is the last one possible; and it cannot, at most, supply more than two hundred thousand additional soldiers. Coming to this, their extreme limit is reached. On the other hand, the Conscription bill which has just passed Congress can, if necessary, put two millions of fresh men under arms; and even then subject the loyal population of the country to less depletion, comparatively, than the rebel population now experiences. It is plain that, as far as relates to the available resources of the belligerents, the two years have told with vastly worse effect, relatively, upon the rebels than upon the loyal people.

Now, in this general view, we believe we have taken every element into account, save one only. Apart from that, the conclusion seems inevitable that the half Presidential term has half, and in fact vastly more than half, settled the task in hand. The omitted point we do not believe can at all affect the final result. We refer to Northern defection. The rebels, when they commenced business, relied much on a divided North. Soon after Mr. LINCOLN entered office, the North became, apparently at least, firmly united; and the rebel expectations in this direction failed. Latterly, faction has raised its head in the North, and, in some measure, divided the people. Now we should say that the rebel cause was decidedly better off than two years ago, and the national cause worse off, if we believed that the body of the people were really divided as to the *vital* points of this conflict. But we have no such belief. We maintain, that though many of that class which JEFFERSON used to denominate the "raving pepper-pot politicians," have become recreant, the mass of the people are still true. We have no serious doubt that, despite of all faction, the recent great measures of the Government for reinforcing the armies and replenishing the national armies, will be sustained by the people, and be operative to any extent required. Therefore we leave what is called the "divided North" out of the account, as of no practical effect whatever; and rest with confidence in the conclusion that the rebellion, so crippled in the first half of the Presidential term, in the last half must be crushed altogether.

The Tribune and the Administration.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the question whether the Secretary of State submits his dispatches for the President's approval, before they are sent, says: "We leave the TIMES to *settle the question of veracity it has raised*, or to get out of it as it best can by maintaining either one of its three propositions." This is cool—even for the *Tribune*. It increases our respect for that excellent journal. We were not aware that we had raised any "question of veracity"—or that any was pending. Will not the *Tribune* complete its information by making it more specific? What is the question thus raised? and who are the parties whose "veracity" is at issue?

Some days since the *Tribune* (under resistless but uncalled-for provocation from the TIMES, as it avers, and as we are willing to concede,) asserted that dispatches involving the assertion of vital principles in the conduct of the war, had been sent abroad by Mr. SEWARD without having been first submitted to the President for his approval. A correspondent of the *Tribune* at the same time asserted that the Secretary "attempted to act the President, and assumed to dictate and correspond, without his knowledge, in the name of the Government." In reply to these assertions we published the distinct averment of Mr. SEWARD himself, made with the concurrence of the President, that "*every dispatch that was not merely and technically formal that I have ever sent abroad has been fully submitted, in words and substance, to the President, and read by him or to him before it was sent.*" This is explicit—directly to the point—covers the whole case made by the *Tribune* and its correspondent, and rests on the authority of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD.

Will the *Tribune* be good enough to inform us *who* has raised an "issue of veracity" with them? It speaks of "eight Senators" as having said something to the contrary. *Who are they?* What do they say? Do *they* impeach the veracity of the President and Secretary of State? Not one of them has, up to the present time, done anything of the kind. No question of veracity has yet been raised by anybody with anybody else, and the TIMES, therefore, has no such question to "settle."

Some of our cotemporaries refer to this as a small matter. So it is *per se*. But as connected with other questions it has considerable public importance. For some months past there has been a systematic effort, on the part of certain persons, to drive Mr. SEWARD from the Cabinet. With the motives or the merits of this movement we have now nothing to do. We deal only with the *means* by which its achievement has been sought. Among those means has been a steady effort to create a public impression that Mr. SEWARD'S relations with the President were not cordial,—that he was overbearing and dictatorial,—that he resisted the President's views and insisted upon his own—that he "acted the President," and assumed to commit him and his Administration to measures and policies, which, without such pressure, would have been discarded. Distinguished Senators have been conspicuous in this factious intrigue. Discontented and disappointed politicians have given it their countenance and support. The most absurd and preposterous fictions have been spread broadcast through the country, in order to create a public sentiment, which should serve as a basis and foundation for it. To a certain extent, these efforts were successful. A very wide and decided distrust of the Secretary of State was created in the public mind, though it does not seem to have reached the President. As against Mr. SEWARD, therefore, the movement has been harmless;—but it has unquestionably tended to weaken the Government by fostering a false and baseless impression that disunion and distrust pervade its councils.

The direct and emphatic refutation which has overtaken one of the main statements on which this whole fabric rested, may do something toward satisfying the public of its baseless and mischievous character. It has made it clear that, in assailing the Secretary of State, these distinguished patriots are actually assailing the President; and that the tendency of their efforts is thus to weaken and embarrass the Government which they profess to serve.

The English Penal System.

England is in great trouble just now about her rogues. She has a large perennial crop of burglars, forgers, thieves, etc., and is puzzled to know what to do with them. Heretofore in her history, the way of disposing of such rascals was easy enough. There were many dark spots on the globe reached by English ships, to which they could be banished. The Bermudas, the American Colonies, Botany Bay, Van Dieman's Land, and numerous other benighted regions, have in turn served the purpose of punitive and penitential colonies, and by the horrors suffered there, the crimes of the worst of England's rogues have been atoned for.

But the greatest rascal in all Cockneydom will put on airs and become a gentleman, or, at least a snob, if he can. In all his infamy, he worships aristocracy. He carries with him to the world's end a reverence for the social organization of the land of his ancestors. The consequence is just what might be expected. Society in the penal colonies was rapidly formed upon the English model. Its leaders aped British customs and opinions, affected British morals and civilization, and after fermenting a half generation or so in their penal homes, they emerged from obscurity with their rogueries forgotten, their escutcheons cleansed, and their heads as high among men as the best born sons of the fast-anchored isle. Old England is as proud of them as if the best or worst blood of the peerage was in their veins.

This process of converting rogues into respectable British citizens is by no means to be contemned. It has accomplished manifold blessed results. It has freed England for a century of redundant "roughs." It has regenerated and built into hopeful empires some of the most obscure and hopeless quarters of the globe. It has purified the blood of myriads of scoundrels, and created theatres of action upon which their descendants could walk without guilt and without shame. The manner in which English crime has been overruled for the benefit of the world in general, and for the enrichment and glory of Britain in particular, is a notable proof of English wisdom and humanity.

But there is an end to the system at last, and a gorge of the docks at Newgate. England has civilized all her lands, and has no more penitential colonies to which her culprits can be sent. Indeed, her Botany Bays have become more free from crime and reproach, and more respectable, than their parent isle itself; and a peccant Briton of the penal colonies can be banished to no hole in the universe so dark and irredeemable as London! And to London, it seems, are all the worst rogues of the British Empire returning.

The Londoners do not appear to see the matter yet in this light. They are not aware that they have completed the cycle of reform, made the circuit of the globe, establishing virtue and intelligence in every land, and are now harboring a lot of the most accomplished knaves of modern times, who, failing to find in Australia a population vile enough for their fraternity, have returned to London, pining like ALEXANDER for some work suitable to their genius, ambition and renown. But the custodians and tutors of these graduated and eminent scoundrels understand what theatre they are fit for, and by means of "tickets of leave" are removing them from the colonies to London. The Londoners are making a loud outcry at this proceeding. With characteristic selfishness they complain at being garroted and robbed nightly by these playful footpads. But when they learn that it is owing entirely to the success of English civilization in overspreading the world, and that there is now literally no field left but London whereon a first-class British villain can follow his calling, they will doubtless become reconciled to the annoyance, as they are reconciled to their taxes—only reserving the privilege of growling.

The matter has been broached in Parliament, recently. Earl GRANVILLE stated, by authority, that if any rogue, transferred from the colonies to London, proved unworthy of the honor done him, he should be condemned to hopeless colonial respectability. The Duke of Marlborough inquired whether REDPATH, one of the most eminent of modern forgers, had not been honored with a "ticket of leave" to London. It was generally supposed that this distinguished person was entitled to the freedom of the city.

What effect the irruption of convicted rogues upon London will have, we are not permitted to doubt. Judging by the fruits the accumulation of such population has borne in the British penal colonies, we must conclude that the result will be highly beneficial, and that in the course of time, unless the demoralizing effect of their sympathy with Southern treason be much greater than we apprehend, the population of the British Capital will approximate that of New-Zealand in civilization and morality.

VICKSBURGH.—We generally get our first news from the country stretching from a point a short distance below Memphis down to New-Orleans, through rebel sources. The rebels have taken advantage of this, from time to time, to send us news of disasters, which has subsequently been disproven, though it generally, for a time, found believers in the North. For four or five weeks past, we have had news, every now and then, of a repulse of Gen. BANKS' army at Port Hudson; but we know that, up to a late date, there had been no attack upon that point, and could have been no repulse.

They now send us like news from Vicksburgh. They furnish us no dates, no circumstances; and while the rumors are to be found in the Petersburgh papers of Saturday last, they are not in the papers of the same date from Richmond. We have a budget of unreliable rumors on the subject from Washington, but they are too incoherent and contradictory to be worthy of print. The story is very probably of the same kind as those which have just died away from the region of Port Hudson. At all events, we see no reason to give it any more credit.

The latest telegraphic dispatch we receive before going to press is that there is news in Memphis that Vicksburgh is being evacuated. This is quite as likely to be the truth as the news sent us by the rebels. We shall, doubtless, have the facts in the case immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season at this establishment will not commence until Friday next—the delay being necessitated by the non-arrival of Signor BELLINI. In the meantime, it is pleasant to hear that Mr. MARETZEK has fully completed his arrangements in the very important particulars of orchestra and chorus. It may not be generally known that there is a great scarcity of instrumental players and of chorus singers; and that this scarcity, in the case of Mr. MARETZEK, has been aggravated by the machinations of a previous empresario. Mr. MARETZEK has fortunately surmounted both difficulties, and is now prepared to give opera to the public in a way that it has not been given since he left the conductor's rostrum. VERDI'S opera of "Il Trovatore" is selected for the opening night—all the leading parts being sustained by artists who are entirely new to our public.

WINTER GARDEN.—A sensation play of the conventional pattern, called "Lucie D'Arville," was produced here on Monday evening with success. It depends on scenes and situations, in which the heroine—sustained by Miss MARY PROVOST—is preëminent and applause-impelling. These were rendered powerfully and with a peculiar emphasis which belongs to the artist, who, we may add, was much appreciated, and during the evening frequently recalled. The work is well placed upon the stage, and derives considerable vitality from the fine acting of Mr. BARRETT and Mr. DAVIDGE in their respective *rôles*.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN BROOKLYN.—In our notice of Miss PATTI'S concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum, we post-dated the affair, which, with all its attractions, will take place to-night.

JOHN B. GOUGH IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. GOUGH is announced for this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This is the last opportunity his Brooklyn friends will have to hear him this season. They should secure tickets early. The subject of his lecture is "Here and there in Britain."

LECTURE ON SUCCESSFUL MEN.—AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq., will deliver the third lecture in the Course of Free Lectures to young men at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, Third-avenue and Ninth-street, this evening. Subject—"The Early Business Days of Successful Men."

CORRECTION.—The statement that Gen. Thumb and his wife are to be exhibited publicly at Irving Hall is incorrect. These little people are sensitive to the reports which are so industriously circulated concerning them, and as they desire absolute retirement from public life, it would seem decent to let them alone.

Our Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all impatient people under disaster we are the most so. Unaccustomed to any reverse of fortune, our career, since we were a nation, has been without a check or a trial, and it makes us unfitted to receive unwelcome news in a proper spirit. The burning of the *Jacob Bell* and the capture of the *Indianola*, has made many of our most loyal men act as if there was an end to the Union and everything else; and the *Tribune*, the most impatient journal to urge forward, without preparation, denounces the whole navy in the most outrageous terms, forgetting Hatteras, Port Royal, New-Orleans, Fort Donelson and the Upper Mississippi, the *Monitor* and that gallant fight of the *Hatteras* with the *Alabama* against overwhelming odds, the *Hatteras* on fire in ten places, sinking, and not a man left his post until the lee gun was fired; the *Hatteras* then with nine feet water in her hold. None of the above actions show anything of the "treason as well as cowardice and heedlessness" charged upon the navy.

Next to a Copperhead in mischief is a grumbler—an unreasonable fault-finder, or one always anticipating misfortune. A Copperhead you can quarrel with, and get rid of; but when you are going it blind, and doing your best to put an end to this rebellion, to be met with crude suggestions, grave objections and prophecies of evil, adds neither to your good temper nor your energy, and only does harm to the cause, particularly coming from those you know to be loyal and well-affected to the Union.

The amount lost in the *Jacob Bell* is over-estimated in your paper. It is about $500,000. That is bad enough, but not sufficient to justify the dumps of this day.

G. W. B.

The Governorship of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 3.

WM. SPRAGUE, to-day, resigned the office of Governor, to take his seat in the United States Senate. As there is no Lieutenant-Governor at the present time, Hon. WM. C. COZZENS, of Newport, President of the Senate, becomes *ex-officio* Acting Governor.

The Charges against Speaker Callicot.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 3.

It is understood that the charges against Speaker CALLICOT will be presented by T. C. FIELDS to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis Appoints March 27 as a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Attack by Gen. Grant's Forces Believed to be Imminent.

ROSECRANS ADVANCING.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 28th ult., contains a proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, appointing the 27th day of March as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is meet that, as people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should be ever mindful of our dependence on Him, and should remember that to Him alone can we trust our deliverance, that to him is due the devout thankfulness for signal mercies bestowed on us, and that by prayer alone can we hope to receive continued manifestation of that protecting care which has hitherto shielded us in the midst of trials and dangers. In obedience to this precept, we have from time to time been gathered together with prayers and thanksgiving, and He has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our arms and our people.

Through many conflicts we have now attained a place among nations which commands their respect, and let the enemies who encompass us around and seek our destruction see that the Lord of Hosts has again taught them the lesson of His inspired word, "that the battle is not to the strong," but to whomsoever He willeth to exalt. Again an enemy, with loud boasting of power, of their armed men and mailed ships, threaten us with subjugation, and with evil machinations seek, even in our homes and at our own firesides, to pervert our men servants and our maid servants into accomplices of their wicked designs.

Under these circumstances it is my privilege to invite you once more to meet together and prostrate yeurselves in humble supplication to Him who has been our constant and never-failing support in the past, and to whose protection and guidance we trust for the future. To this end I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 27th day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

I do also invite the people of the said States to repair, on that day, to their usual places of public worship, there to join in prayer to Almighty God that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause; that he will scatter our enemies and set at nought their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at the City of Richmond, on the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President.
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

A telegram to the Richmond *Enquirer* of Feb. 28, is as follows:

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 27.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Vicksburgh, on the 23d, says: "An enormous fleet appeared this morning, larger than has been before witnessed from this point. Everything looks as if preparations were almost ready for the enemy to commence a forward movement. The monster force before this city cannot longer remain in idleness. Persons well acquainted with the country bordering Yazoo Pass and the Coldwater say if the enemy succeed in getting their gunboats into the Coldwater they will never get out, and that an army of 1,000 could hold at bay and destroy an invading force of 50,000 in that country."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, March 3.

The latest advices from the South state that Gen. ROSECRANS had advanced as far as Middleborough, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

A Raleigh paper charges that the petty tyranny of the rebel military and the operations of speculators have brought starvation upon the people.

The Mobile *Register* says that efforts are being made by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to stay the famine effects of Gen. PEMBERTON's orders, prohibiting the shipment of flour and meal southward; but as the railroad agents have not bayonets, the evil continues unabated. If it were left to the arbitrament of justice and humanity, Gen. PEMBERTON and his dictatorial edicts would go to the wall.

The Richmond negro market is reported active and buoyant; offerings large and demands heavy. Prices of adults ranged from $1,700 to $2,500.

EDWIN S. DORSEY, son of Rev. D. DORSEY, of Maryland, who was captured by the rebels near Martinsburgh, is held as a hostage for a prominent Virginian, from the same section, now held by the United States.

The leader of the *Examiner* is upon the subject of the finances. It denounces Congress for dilatory action in providing ways and means, which it says, augurs a consciousness of incapacity to master the subject; but mastered it must be, or the worst consequences will follow.

In the rebel Senate, Mr. WIGFALL's bill, providing for engineer troops to serve during the war, was passed and sent to the House.

In the House, the bill to accept volunteers from Kentucky and Missouri, for less than three years, was debated.

The supply of salt and food, and Confederate taxation, occupied the attention of the Virginia Senate.

In the House of Delegates, a bill passed to transfer the State line troops to the rebels. A resolution of thanks to FLOYD was adopted.

The *Examiner* contains no war news from any of the prominent points.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Stories about the Alabama—A Canard about the Vanderbilt—No News of the Florida—Reestablishment of the Blockade at Galveston—Affairs in Venezuela, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The *Diario de la Marina*, publishes a letter, dated the 13th instant, as coming from Kingston, in which it is stated that the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived there two days after the departure of the *Alabama*, and that the *Vanderbilt* was unable to procure coal or provisions, having no specie and no one being willing to take Treasury notes. This is all false, as the *Vanderbilt* had gold enough, and an unlimited credit on wealthy bankers in London to get everything she wanted. It is not probable that the *Vanderbilt* was there at all, as dates to the 5th instant, published in New-Orleans, make no mention of her.

Nothing since my last has been heard of the *Florida*.

The reestablishment of the blockade off Galveston has been published in the official organ here, and the notice of it has been communicated to this Government by the Spanish Minister at Washington.

The *Wachusetts*, Com. WILKES, and the *Oneida*, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 11th inst.

The *Rhode Island* and *Santiago de Cuba* have been here.

The *Sonoma* is still in port.

From Puerto Rico we have papers to the 15th inst., but there is nothing of interest in them.

From Caracas, Venezuela, we have dates to the 21st ult. No change had taken place in affairs at Maracaibo. The blockade still continued.

Gen. FALCON had been defeated and was hid in the hills of Chumiguara; Bejirma, Nirgua and Montalban had been occupied by the Government forces.

The apparatus for lighting the City of Caracas with gas had arrived at La Guavra in the English brig *Prince of Wales*, from New-York.

The Spanish ship *Ana*, from Malaga, got ashore on the Rincon Shoals, about six leagues to the eastward, but was got off with little loss to the ship or cargo.

Gen. MIRAMON has lost a daughter here.

Sailed, Feb. 17, Confederate sloop *Gen. Worth*, for Matamoras; 23d, Confederate schooner *Three Brothers*, for do.; 24th, Confederate schooner *Joe Flammer*, for Nassau.

Arrived, Feb. 21, Confederate schooner *Amelia*, (68 tons,) after a passage of six days from St. Marks, with cotton.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Defeated at Bradyville.

A Number of them Killed, Wounded and Captured.

OUR LOSS VERY SMALL.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Murfreesboro, 2d inst., says:

"An expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising a detachment of the Fourth Regulars, Third and Fourth Ohio and First Tennessee Regiments, and 1,600 infantry, containing detachments of the Eighteenth and Twenty first Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois and Second Tennessee Regiments, left Murfreesboro yesterday morning and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting, the enemy were driven from the town with the loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded, and 80 privates and 9 officers captured. There were also captured 300 new saddles and accoutrements and a large collection of official orders and papers, and the private baggage of the enemy. The enemy engaged was a portion of JOHN MORGAN's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels."

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

The folowing has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. STANLEY reports from his expedition to Bradyville: The rebels of MORGAN's and WHARTON's commands made a stand in Bradyville. Cols. PARAMOUR and LONG went in with sabres, and whipped them in about three minutes. STOKES' cavalry advanced bravely with carbines. We took 70 prisoners, including 8 officers, their camp equipage, tents, saddles, some 70 horses, and BASIL DUKE's regimental papers. Major MURPHY did good service. We lost one man killed and one Captain and seven men wounded.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 3.

The rebels, under VAN DORN, advanced toward Franklin, yesterday, on two roads, 2,000 strong, with artillery. After manœuvreing awhile, hoping to draw our men into ambush, they returned. We captured two of VAN DORN's command.

VAN DORN's headquarters are at Spring Hill, thirteen miles south of Franklin. Col. OPDYKE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, is Post Commandant at Franklin. No fears are entertained for the safety of the place.

The Federal force, by order of Gen. MITCHELL, have captured FELIX YOUNG and WM. B. SCRAGGS, notorious guerrillas, who have murdered many Union soldiers in Sumner County. They, with two others, have been ordered to close confinement and heavily ironed.

Seventy prisoners arrived from the front last night, all of MORGAN's command, mostly the Fourteenth and First Alabama regiments. One hundred and ninety-three rebel prisoners leave here for Louisville tomorrow.

A Union man, named WAGGONER, was brutally murdered last night, seven miles from the city, on the Lebanon pike. His house and out-buildings were burned.

There is thirty feet of water on the shoals. The bottom lands of Nashville and Edgefield are entirely submerged.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Rebels Said to be Evacuating Vicksburgh.

Our Gunboats in the Tallahatchie River.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 3.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"We have reports, which are confidently believed in well-informed circles, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburgh.

The gunboat *Carondelet* and five others are reported to have reached the Tallahatchie River *via* Yazoo Pass.

Reports are still favorable from Lake Providence.

About a mile of the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Moscow, has been submerged several days and the bridges sunk, so that trains cannot run."

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Report of a Great Battle at Vicksburgh.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 3.

The Petersburgh *Express* of last Saturday says that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburgh, with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success.

The gunboat *Indianola* was captured by the rebels.

A DENIAL FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3.

The report current last week of a severe engagement and repulse at Vicksburgh, has, it is ascertained, been revived in distant cities. The Government is not even aware that there has been a general engagement in that quarter.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Cotton Seed—Affairs in Gen. Foster's Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 2.

The propeller *Detroit* arrived to-day from New-York. Her freight embraces a ton of cotton seed, to be planted on the old plantations at Hampton.

Mr. CUSHING, of Adams' Express, arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., and reports that Gen. FOSTER has returned to that department, and that all was quiet there up to the time he left (Friday.)

The steamer *Henry Burden* left here at 10 this A. M., for Yorktown, taking up several officers.

The execution of CLARK and his comrade takes place at noon to-day, at Yorktown.

PERMITS REVOKED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, Feb. 14, 1863.

All permits for merchandise to be shipped to Norfolk, Va., granted at these headquarters prior to Jan. 1, 1863, will be revoked on the first day of March next, and hereafter all permits will be canceled and revoked at the expiration of sixty days from the date of the issue of the same. By command of

Maj.-Gen. J. A. DIX.
JAMES MILWOOD, Jr., Captain of the Port.

The Second New-Hampshire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 3.

The Sons of New-Hampshire and a crowd of citizens extended a warm welcome to the veteran Second New-Hamphire regiment, on its passage through Boston to-day. A bountiful dinner to the men in Faneuil Hall, and a collation at Park Hotel to their officers, were among the incidents of the occasion. The regiment reached Boston at 2 P. M., and left for Manchester at 5. At Manchester preparations were making for their cordial reception.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1768, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1806, 1808, 1812, 1816, 1818. *Part III.*—Nos. 288, 175, 768, 714⅛, 740, 788, 716, 867, 893, 832, 850, 862, 834, 953, 919, 928, 972, 938, 1172, 2629, 685, 1680, 1704, 671.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 189, 127, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Thursday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 470, 1762, 538, 984, 1014, 1476, 402, 1506, 1510, 1514, 1516, 982, 1712, 1714, 1716.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1210, 1211, 1127, 1183, 1221, 1222, 666, 603, 530, 440, 675⅛, 1793, 814, 948. *Part II.*—Nos. 775. 1383, 1154⅛, 814, 546, 582, 647, 1224, 1229, 1230, 1671, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1235.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL and wife arrived in this City from Washington about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They are stopping at the Astor House.

Hons. E. Corning and C. Vibbard, Albany; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; Judge Allen and Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego; Gov. Cummings, Georgia; L. Pruyn, Albany; Col. J. W. Turner, Michigan; John E. Jones and wife, Williamsport, Penn.; Dr. Jewett, New-Haven, and Capt. D. L. Babcock, steamer *Illinois*, are among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. P. W. Strader, Connecticut; Hon. Allen Monroe, Syracuse; B. C. Sawyer, Mayor of Pittsburgh; Col. W. H. Hooper, Kansas; Capts. G. D. Gordon, W. Merritt and J. P. Martin, U. S. A.; and F. H. Bacon and J. N. Gamble, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Ringgold and Geo. M. Ransom, U. S. N.; J. T. Luck, U. S. steamer *North Carolina*; Majors Henry F. McFarland, Cunard and S. D. Farnsworth, Manchester; Alex. G. Cattell, and Richard D. Daley, Philadelphia, and C. Whittaker, St. John, N. B., are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Indiana; Maj. Wm. Sillman, U. S. A.; Geo. Harding, Philadelphia, and A. C. Peachy, San Francisco, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. Claflin and wife, Boston; S. S. Tiffany, Greenwich, Conn., and C. M. Ingersoll and wife, New-Haven, are at the Everett House.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thanking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves
the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale
by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 536; Low, 821; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
R. M. PATRICK.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
The best Fire-Proof Safe in the world.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House, opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

HODGE—WHITE.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Heacock, JOHN G. HODGE, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss AUGUSTINE D., eldest daughter of Leonard White, Esq., of Buffalo.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

BERIER.—In Belmont, opposite Belleville, N. J., on Monday, March 2, Dr. JOHN V. D. BERIER, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Centre-st. Depot, to meet the 12 M. train from New-York.

BREMNER.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, March 2, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN HOPART, only son of Andrew A. and Maria Bremner, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Thursday, March 5, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at Flushing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

CILLEY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 1, of consumption, SHUBRUBNE A. CILLEY, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 93 Washington-st.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—In Factoryville, S. I., on Tuesday, March 3, LUCY, wife of Col. Robert Christie, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, March 5, at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, corner of Broadway and Castleton-av., Factoryville. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

DANIELS.—In Oxford, Mass., on Sunday morning, March 1, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of George F. Daniels, aged 41 years.

FOBES.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Feb. 28, ALONZO C., only child of Ed. A. and Elsie F. Fobes, aged 2 years and 10 months.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, WILLIAM McKNIGHT, youngest son of John M. Furman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 35 West 36th-st., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

GOW.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, THOMAS GOW, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 206 West 18th-st., on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 2, ROSINA W., wife of Sidney H. Hicks.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Washington-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOWARD.—In Providence, R. I., on Saturday, Feb. 28, ELIZABETH STUYVESANT, youngest daughter of Ezra W. and Elizabeth S. Howard, aged 2 years.

HODGSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 2, after a long and severe affliction, HENRY HODGSON, aged 29 years, 4 months and 7 days.

PACKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH PACKARD, relict of the late Nathaniel R. Packard, of Albany, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. J. Biydenburgh, No. 232 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, MARY, widow of William Smith, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Frederick A., William S., and James H. Ridabock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 East 17th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, at 4 o'clock.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Bevier-st.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, SARAH L. ROBBINS, aged 67 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. OUR Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured: also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 105.—March 3, 1863.
38, 11, 42, 63, 44, 30, 22, 9, 8, 76, 43, 71, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 106.—March 3, 1863.
7, 53, 11, 75, 23, 30, 4, 72, 29, 44, 34, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
A BRILLIANT NUMBER.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FINE NATIONAL CARTOON IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 52 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, }
THOMAS ALLEN, } of St. Louis.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,
Between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st,

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,

CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

FAIRBANK'S
SCALE WAREHOUSE,
REMOVED

FROM NO. 189 BROADWAY, TO
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK,
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING—THURSDAY, March 5.—The Members of the Chamber are hereby notified that at the meeting on THURSDAY next, attention will be called to to the importance of immediate action on the subject of communication between this City with the Western States, and the danger which threatens the trade of the City and State in the proj

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, the entire front.

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the entire block of land bounded by 59th and 60th sts., 4th and 5th avs., comprising 72 lots.

Also, 21 lots on 61st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, 2 lots on 60th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, 4 lots on 62d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

Also, 3 lots on 92d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property has been placed in our hands exclusively by the owners, and to which they would invite the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 110th-st., and gore on 38th-st. and 1st-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., 11 to 2.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.

117 lots, size 25x100 feet, located as follows:

21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.

2 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av and Warren-st.

3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.

3 lots, fronting on Warren-st., between Flatbush and Carlton avs.

1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.

4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.

12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.

23 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.

12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.

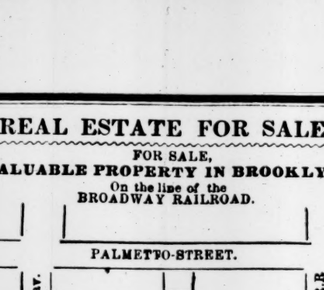
2 lots, fronting on 7th-av., between Butler and Baltic sts.

1 lot, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and most of the lots within two blocks of the proposed Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic-av. cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipes also laid. It is claimed as the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn, and inviting the attention of capitalists seeking investment. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For plans and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
On the line of the
BROADWAY RAILROAD.



The property was the residence of the late Charles F. Tuttle, deceased, and consists of 23 lots, 25x100 feet each, being one-half of a block of ground, upon which is a large modern-built dwelling-house and stable. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit, and the place a very desirable one for a residence.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars apply to H. E. RIPLEY, No. 1 South 4th-st., or W. M. TUTTLE, No. 74 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 35 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 65 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.
3. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 3d-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past twenty years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.
5. Also, the four-story store No. 50 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.
6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.
7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvements.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 4TH AND 6TH-AVS., A house on

W. 15th-st	$13,000	E. 18th-st	$16,000
W. 16th-st	15,000	E. 21st-st—$25,000	18,000
W. 17th-st—$15,000	17,000	E. 22d-st—$15,000	8,000
W. 18th-st	19,000	E. 29th-st	20,000
W. 21st-st	22,000	E. 3d-st—$15,000	7,500
W. 22d-st	20,000	E. 31st-st	8,500
W. 24th-st—$10,000	13,500	E. 37th-st	20,000
W. 26th-st	9,000	E. 38th-st	20,000
W. 28th-st—$22,000	7,500	E. 39th-st	25,000
W. 31st-st	14,000	E. 3d-st	11,000
W. 32d-st	20,000	W. 44th-st—$6,500	7,000
W. 34th-st	25,000	W. 46th-st—$9,000	15,000
W. 37th-st—12,500	20,000	W. 46th-st	14,000
W. 38th-st	20,000	W. 47th-st—$14,500	12,500
W. 39th-st	18,000	W. 47th-st	9,000

Apply to C. G. PRATT,
No. 32 Pine-st., room No. 9.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., A

house on 16th-st., $3,750; 17th st., $12,500, $7,000; 12th-st., $13,000; 14th-st., $6,500; 15th-st., $11,000; 16th-st., $12,500; 20th-st., $10,000; 21st-st., $12,000, $15,000; 22d-st., $12,000, $11,000, $10,000; 25th-st., $7,000; 26th-st., $10,000, $6,000, $7,000, $6,000; 27th-st., $10,000, $5,000, $7,500; 28th-st., $9,500, $7,500; 29th-st., $7,500, $5,500, $17,500; 31st-st., $7,500, $9,000, $8,000; 34th-st., $5,500, $24,000; 35th-st., $7,500; 36th-st., $7,000; 38th-st., $13,500; 41st-st., $5,000; 44th-st., $12,000, $15,000, $13,500; 45th-st., $13,000; 44th-st., $12,000, $15,000, $8,500, $9,000; 45th-st., $12,500; 47th-st., $12,000, $6,000; 49th-st., $7,000; 48th-st., $9,000, $8,000, $7,000; 127th-st., $1,250. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A

house on 15th-st., $13,500; 16th st., $12,000; 21st-st., $11,000; 22d-st., $11,000; 23d-st., $12,000; 26th-st., $7,000; 27th-st., $8,000; 28th-st., $12,000; 30th-st., $12,500; 32d-st., $8,000; 34th-st., $14,000; 35th-st., $9,000, $8,000; 37th-st., $10,000, $9,000; 38th-st., $12,000; 39th-st., $8,000; 44th-st., $12,500, $7,500, $8,000; 41st-st., $4,250, $9,000; 49th-st., $8,000, $10,000; 47th-st., $8,500; 49th-st., $9,000; 51st-st., $7,500, $8,500; 52d-st., $7,500, $6,000, $5,500; 53d-st., $9,000. Apply to C. G. PRATT, 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE

extra size house and lot, No. 98 4th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st. The lot is about 25 feet wide and 125 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet, broadside on 18th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY

high-stoop brick house, No. 114 West 21st-st., in thorough repair, with all modern improvements. If desired the mirrors and gas fixtures will be sold or let with the house. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK

dwelling-house No. 105 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.; is in good order, has modern improvements, and will be sold at the low price of $8,000. For further particulars and cards to view the premises, address or apply to J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Barnum's Museum.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME BROWN-

stone house on West 34th-st., in complete order, well built, with private stairs, &c. Will be sold furnished or unfurnished, price $11,000; also, a valuable improved corner property on 8th-av., brown-stone front; will pay over 10 per cent. on price asked.
W. W. HEBBERD, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 16.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE

house and lot No. 17 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK

dwelling, No. 45 East 28th-st., 22 feet front, high stoop, all modern improvements; built by days' work; newly decorated and painted; price $10,000; $6,500 can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—THE

modern three-story and attic full-sized house and lot No. 58 7th-st., near 2d-av.; a select and desirable neighborhood. Rent $800, or price $10,500; three-fourths on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 11 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY,

(four stories in rear,) high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll-park, South Brooklyn, with rear lot through to 1st-place. House well built, with modern improvements, in good order and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HENRY W. LAW, 50 Walker-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 161 and 163 West 33d-st., four-stories Philadelphia brick, latest improvements: also, No. 216 West 40th-st., and No. 161 East 35th-st.; also, a farm in Westchester County. Apply to No. 159 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92

Crosby-st., in rear of Nos. 552 and 554 Broadway; lot 25 by 100; price $15,000; a large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BROOKLYN—SIX FRAME

cottages, in different parts of the city; lots large; location good; convenient to railroad; terms to suit. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND and third floors with board. Apply at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, ONE OR two well-furnished rooms, with convenience for cooking, in a small cottage; up-town preferred. Answers must state price and particulars, or no notice will be taken. Address PLEROS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO GOOD rooms, communicating, and up one flight, with large closets, to let, at No. 10 (ten) University-place, corner of 8th-st. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL BOARD FOR single gentlemen, can be had by applying at No. 68 Irving-place: references exchanged.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; gas and bath in the house; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms moderate—at No. 53 Lexington-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A pocket-book, containing about $400 in U. S. Treasury notes, in fives and tens, at the refreshment saloon at New-Brunswick, N. J., or on the train arriving here yesterday at 11:30 A. M. The above reward will be paid by leaving same with WM. B. WAY, No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York, and no questions asked.

STOLEN.—ON THE EVENING OF MARCH 2, AT Wallack's Theatre, a WALLET, containing a check dated March 2, 1863, drawn by J. B. Burgess on the "East River Bank," for eleven hundred and nineteen dollars. All persons are cautioned from receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES 5-20 Coupons, Nos. 8,929, 6,918, 47,294 to 47,298; 47,301, 73,281 to 73,284, 23,512, 23,513 and 25,313, with one or two others. A suitable reward will be paid for the above if left at the office of Messrs. WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY LAST, ON GOING FROM City Hall in 4th-av. car, to 27th-st., up Broadway to 32d-st., and down again to 26th-st., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at No. 249 Madison-st.

SOMETHING NEW.

EVERY MAN WILL WANT ONE.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
EVERY PERSON MUST GET ONE.
AGENTS SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
J. W. FORTUNE, No. 102 Centre-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A BEAUtiful place of twelve acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finer varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 45x40, with piazza the whole front, extension 22 x30, hot and cold water and gas throughout, fine garden, convenient stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, sheds, &c. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location fine, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and all improvements new. For sale at a bargain.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To close an estate—Thirteen acres in Llewellyn Park, handsomely laid out; fine garden and fruit. House large and commodious, piazza on three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements—every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished, ¾ mile from depot.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished; rent moderate. EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR one or more years, two residences on Castleton Heights, 1½ miles from the ferry, in one of the most healthful and agreeable neighborhoods, and commanding superb views for forty miles around. The larger place contains about thirty acres, two of which are in gardens, lawn and orchards, stocked with choice fruit of every description. The dwelling is fifty by seventy-five feet, and of the most solid and comfortable character, and is fitted with hot and cold water and gas throughout. There are also a lodge, 17 by 30 feet, and a large coach-house and stables. The smaller place contains nine acres, a handsome English cottage, with about 17 rooms, and a convenient stable and coach-house. Both houses are well furnished, and will be rented very low to select private families. Possession 1st of April. Apply to J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av., house 24x32 deep, lot 80x200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and sauce cellars; shade and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; said place fifteen minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mrs. DEVOE, the owner, on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to
F. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—COMMANDING A BEAUTIFUL VIEW of the Hudson River, and the most healthy location—two-story house, with basement and attic, and outhouse for coal or wood, with ground for raising garden vegetables, and containing fruit trees of plums, grapes, and black, white and red berries, a never-failing well of pure water, cistern, &c. Accessible in ¾ of an hour from the City, and 5 minutes' walk from the station. Rent, $250. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 12½ Liberty-st., or address Box No. 1,228 New-York City General Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RYE—The place known as Beermont, the residence of the late Edward J. Swords, commanding a fine view of the Sound and the surrounding country, consisting of about nine acres in a high state of cultivation; house three stories, 25x15, with a large wing; piazza all around the house; outbuildings new, and house, grounds and garden in perfect order. Will apply in part payment for two fish-ponds filled with fish of maturity, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Within 10 minutes' ride of depot at Paterson, N. J., a large villa in the Italian style, with tower, &c., complete, with every convenience and modern improvement, delightfully situated, entirely new, and commanding an extensive landscape view of city and river. The Paterson market is one of the best in the country, and only ½ hour from Chambers-st. ferry, and every hour, day and evening. Apply to H. W. MERRILL, Market-st., Paterson, or SIBERIA OTT, No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT TWO-story and attic house, containing furnace, bath-room, &c., with a fine garden and lawn, stable and carriage-house, situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, 4 miles east of Harlem Bridge. To a good tenant, the above property will be let at a very low rent, and possession given immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., 68 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ELI WHITNEY.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, AT TARRYtown, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing, and commanding a fine view of the Hudson River; the house is well finished; plenty of shade and fruit trees of all kinds; a portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 36 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 16 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, washer, &c., and in abundant supply of well water; every-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., 11 to 2.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel; excellent bathing; carriage house, stable for horses, &c. Apply to
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—About 12 miles from this City by railroad. Three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, fine garden, good pasturage, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c. House in excellent repair, contains 12 rooms, besides kitchen, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1½ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price very low, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—CLAREMONT, N. J., TWO MILES from Jersey City ferry,, a cottage 22 feet front, 28 feet deep, two-story and attic, with wing attached 14x22, story and half, lot 50x125. Commanding a full view of the bay and very convenient to Bergen Point stages and Bergen Point cars. Inquire of MOSES ODELL, No. 3 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE RESIDENCE, WITH 35 acres of land, suitable for a country seat for City merchants; located in the beautiful and healthy village of Queens, L. I., 35 minutes by railroad, from Hunter's Point. Apply to A. WAYTE, on the premises, or E. WAYTE, corner of Greene and 4th-sts., N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, A SMALL genteel house and kitchen and one acre of garden, and plenty of fruit, at Hoboken, on the Hackensack plank-road, and five minutes from railroad depot. Rent $175. Inquire of JAMES CRONKRIGHT, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FORDHAM—A neat and convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruit in full bearing, eight minutes' walk from depot on Harlem Railroad. Apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 232 South-st., New-York, or Mr. HURLEY, Ticket Agent, Fordham.

A PROPERTY AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A brick dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished, with garden and stable, on Garden-street, five minutes' walk from Yale College. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., or of JAS. J. DEAN, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN THE pleasant town of Northampton, Massachusetts; a good 2-story dwelling-house, with barn and garden attached. Said house contains 12 rooms, is finely located within 5 minutes' walk of Railroad Depot. For further particulars, address Box No. 100 Northampton Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY, TEN miles from New-York by rail, a very desirable country residence, with ten acres of land and an abundance of fruit and berries. Also, building sites, with five to ten acres. For particulars, apply to A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable country seat of 150 acres of land, finely located, with over 2,500 feet fronting on the Hudson, 38 miles from New-York, near depot and landing; desirable for one or more country seats. E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE Park of 150 acres, in high cultivation, with extensive buildings, with river front; it is a good investment, producing $2,000 per annum; good City property taken in part payment. Apply to D. EARL, No. 377 Broadway.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, PARTLY FURnished, with good garden, at 15 minutes' walk from Dover Station, New-Jersey, with two farms of 50 acres each; price, $100 for each 50 acres. Call at No. 809 Broadway—LEROY, Druggist.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A furnished house on the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 424 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A GOOD SIZE COUNTRY residence, furnished, situated on the North River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 80 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson River Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety, good out-buildings, ice-houses, &c.; also, a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A COTTAGE, BARN, garden, and about four acres of land; rent, $300. Also, cottages and gardens; rent, $200 and $150 each. Apply to CHAS. H. HINNAN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year, also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Also, a three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of CARTER A. EKER, Real Estate and Loan Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL—NEAR TWO horse railroads, and within 20 minutes' walk of either Hoboken or Jersey City ferry, four handsome two-story basement and extension cottages, commanding a beautiful view of Staten, Long and Manhattan Islands, the bay and the Hudson. Rent $225. Also two two-story cottages adjoining; rent $200. Apply to F. E. EVANS, Willow-court, Hudson City, or Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FOUR story English basement house, which is in perfect repair, and contains all the modern improvements; located in one of the pleasantest blocks in the City. The rent will be taken out in board by the owner, but no other boarders will be allowed. Inquire at No. 126 West 25th-st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY.—BUILDING No. 771, next door to A. T. Stewart & Co., size of lot 26x100 feet, will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Can be seen only by order, from 10 to 2 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to GOULD, LOW & CO., corner adjoining, or at No. 19 William-st., room No. 23, from 12 to 3.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 210 WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three stories and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia brick, and all modern improvements; possession immediately if desired. Also, No. 216 West 40th-st., near 8th-av. Also, No. 161 West 33d-st. Apply at No. 210 West 18th-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be let together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFfices in the new five-story fire-proof building, No. 83, on the west side of Nassau-st.; also, the five-story and basement store, No. 139 Fulton-st., this City; also, a large factory near the river in Newark, N. J. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 243 Dean-st., gas, range, furnaces, bath, closet, also, the pleasant cottage No. 241 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle av.; and No. 408 Cumberland-st. Apply at No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 124 Waverley-place—3-story and attic. Rent, $500. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE, modern built, in 33d-st., to a small family only; contains 12 medium-sized rooms, and has a large yard and grass plot; rent $80 per month. Inquire at No. 52 West 33d-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR-STORY brick house and store, No. 263 Grove-st., containing 17 rooms; good location for boarding-house, or for first-class grocery; it is fitted up; rent for building $400. Apply to E. EVANS, 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEW-ARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the City of Newark—only one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

STEAM-ENGINE, SHAFTING, &c., FOR sale, with opportunity to lease the six large buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., running through to Elm-st.; the engine is of 125-horse power and all in the best of condition, the buildings being well occupied with paying tenants for rent and steam-power. Apply to HALL, CORNELL & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 445, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE second and third floors and one room, on the 4th floor of the building, corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second floor of No. 64 Duane-st., near Broadway. Apply to ROBERT HOE, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO HIRE, OR PURCHASE—A plain well-built house, containing some 8 or 10 sleeping rooms, in a good neighborhood, between 34th and 60th sts.; within a block or two of Broadway preferred; rent, not to exceed $600. Owners may address, with particulars, Box No. 1,451 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERATE-sized dwelling-house, situated somewhere between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; would buy mirrors and gas fixtures, with parlor carpets, if in good order; price, say from $10,000 to $15,000. Address M. M., Station C, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN, IN A good neighborhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, M. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—ANY STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in a good house up-town, and willing to let a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom, can hear of a quiet, permanent and responsible tenant, by addressing J., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Two second-hand mules, 240 spindles each, $120. Two of 320 spindles each, $150. Must be removed within ten days. Also one set cards, with 40 condenser spools, for $400. One picker, $90. All of above to be seen, mostly running, at the Glenham Mill, near Fishkill, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—C. H. TAILANT'S INVALID CHAIR.—A necessary piece of furniture, required in every family, has seven years to run; will be disposed of cheap. To any one having steam power it is invaluable. P. S.—A few chairs remaining on hand will be disposed of at reasonable terms. Apply at No. 639 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A RESPONSible house to assume the NEW-YOEK AGENCY for the sale of "HARTELL'S PATENT ALL-GLASS FRESH FRUIT JARS," and our NEW PATENT CAPSULES, for instantly and hermetically sealing vessels of all descriptions. Address HARTELL & LETCHWORTH, No. 13 North 5th st., Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.—FOR SALE, THE INSTRUments and apparatus of the late J. Woodbridge, dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Back parlor rented to successor if desired. Call at premises or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, on J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

TO DENTISTS.—FOR SALE, ONE-HALF INterest in a dental practice, together with furniture, for only $150. Apply at Room No. 35, Belmont Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the sole discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 1273/4 Liberty-st. and No. 463 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 214 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you a subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of begus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, so to every brick so rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF getting rid of decayed teeth or roots without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new Chemically Purified Chloroform and Ether. Gold sets inserted for $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and defina, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, 98 4th-av.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 127 TONS, AS landed from ship, in the Atlantic Dock stores, Brooklyn; a superior article, from Saldanah Bay, for sale cheap. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR
HAVANA
AND
MATANZAS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. JOHN ARCHER,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 7.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAH KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
"GEORGE CROMWELL,"
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.
Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	March 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	March 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....33 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 9, SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3 45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that all his arrangements with ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS, ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, and subordinates in every department, are thoroughly completed, and that the opening night of the season will be
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
When Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE
will be presented, with the following
UNPRECEDENTED CAST:
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI
as Leonora. Her first appearance in America.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER
as Azucena. Her first appearance in America.
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI
as Manrico. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR DOMENICO BELLINI
as Di Luna. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR D. COLETTI as Fernando.
Mme. FICHER as Inez. Herr MULLER as the Gipsy.
The Conductor on this occasion,
MAX MARETZEK.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Applications for free admission cannot be attended to by the Management.
SALE OF TICKETS.
The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's stationery-store, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.
THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE
Will take place
ON SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Tickets are now on sale at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, March 5, 1863,
EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT of Mlle. MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.
(The original of Henriette.)
Comedie in 3 acts, by M. Victorien Sardou.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ P. M.
SATURDAY, March 7—MATINEE FRANCAIS, at 12½ P. M.
MARGOT, OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Evening Performance SATURDAY at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF CROSBY.
Dinners from 12 to 6 o'clock.
CHOPS, STEAKS, RAREBITS, &c.,
at all hours.
Tripe, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
H. E. SHARP.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.
THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. C. S., FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 1, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the A. A. C. S. at Fort Hamilton, until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of March, 1863, for supplying the troops stationed at this post (Fort Lafayette) with fresh beef, of a good and wholesome quality, (equal proportions of hind and fore quarters, necks and shanks to be excluded,) for the balance of the current year.
The bids will be opened at the office of the A. A. C. S. at 12½ o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 10, 1863. All bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.
Each proposal must have the names of two responsible sureties attached thereto.
Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
CHAS. O. WOOD,
First Lieut. Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. A. C. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 4th inst., for the transportation hence to New-Orleans, La., by both steamers and sail vessels, of an average 70 head beef cattle per week, and the necessary forage for their use on the passage, including the putting up of stalls, furnishing water, subsisting the herdsmen on the passage, and supplying everything necessary for the transportation of the animals. Vessels to be approved by an inspector appointed from this office.
Persons offering will please indorse their proposals, "For the transportation of beef cattle to New-Orleans."
THOMAS VANVLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 49, to be located within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich sts.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.
Payment will be made in cash on receiving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL, to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR.
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of DIBBLE & CAMBLOS, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 William-st.
EDWARD D. DIBBLE,
HENRY S. CAMBLOS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

MR. BENSON VANVLIET IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
LOCKWOOD & NORRIS.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

THEO. B. TAYLOR—OF THE LATE FIRM OF Simmons & Taylor, has this day established himself as an Importer and Dealer in Boot and Shoe Findings, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c., &c., at No. 36 Spruce-st., up stairs.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7¾ o'clock.
FIFTY-SECOND NIGHT
FIFTY-SECOND NIGHT
Of the brilliant and successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MISS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
THE GREAT FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THE
FOURTH WEEK
OF ITS
TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
The last new and popular song,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
Sung by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT DRESSES,
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1863,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
In her popular characters of
QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN,
ORIGINAL JACOBS.
MR. WALCOT, Sr.....as.....KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT.....as.....GALIFRON, THE GREAT ROUGH DIAMOND.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES—CONTINUED SUCCESS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
CELEBRATED NATIVE PRIMA DONNA,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Who, in conjunction with the eminent artist,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
will appear in Balfe's
GREAT OPERATIC SPECTACLE,
entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.
The greatest danseuse on the American stage,
MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI,
and
MONS. MARZETTI,
EVERY EVENING.
New Scenery, by Messrs. J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Music and full Chorus, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
New Costumes, new Appointments and Mechanical Effects, by Mons. Phillippe, Mr. S. Wallis and Runyon & Demilt.
WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty.....
Julian, a Demon Page.....} MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend.....
Hermando, Fabio's Tutor.....MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick,
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part,)
and the following talented artists:
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, Geo. Andrews, C. W. Wilson, J. W. Blaisdell, &c., &c. Mesdames F. S. Chanfrau, L. R. Shewell, Skerrett, E. Grattan, &c.
In the course of the spectacle a
GRAND BALLET,
By Mlle. GALLETTI, Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. KATRINE, and a FULL CORPS, under the distinguished maitre de ballet,
SIGNOR RONZANI.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1863.
Miss PATTI will be assisted by
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Signor ABELLA, Conductor,
IN A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE.
PAINTED BY ALEXANDER WURT,
on free exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 749 Broadway.

PURIM ASSOCIATION BALL.
NOTICE TO COACH DRIVERS.
Coaches will come in from 15th-st., leave their company, and go out through 14th-st., and take up in the same order.
THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct.

CONCERT.—A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT and select reading will be given at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, opposite Vandam-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, commencing at 8 o'clock. Several eminent amateurs have kindly volunteered their services. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

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Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
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No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
A

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

the Department in all the duties which are or may be assigned to it." He is only the creature of Congress, the hand by which it executes its will. The duty of Congress is to establish post-offices and post-roads. Congress has executed that duty; has not confided it to the discretion of the Postmaster-General. Congress has passed laws making it a penal offence to open a mail or package of newspapers, to take, steal, or deliver to any person other than to the one to whom it is directed, any letter or newspaper, to detain or delay its transmission, or to give to one newspaper any preference in expedition over another, and punishing each of these offences severely. No exception is made in behalf of the Postmaster-General. He is included in the words of the law—"any person employed in the Post-office Department"—and would, as well as any other, incur the penalty. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the Postmaster-General ought to have this power, or that otherwise great injury might accrue to the Government. The answer is that Congress has not thought so. Congress has thought that tampering with the mails is a greater evil than can arise from carrying a newspaper, whose publication and circulation by private hand are entirely lawful. We are told that the newspapers which have been denied the use of the mails were presented by the Grand Jury in New-York. Very true; but the Grand Jury said, also, they would be glad to hear from the Court that they were subject to condign punishment, and the Court was obliged to tell them that these papers had violated no law. Their publication could not be lawfully suppressed, their editors and owners could not be lawfully punished. It is no offence in this country to differ from the Administration on any question of policy. Mr. PENDLETON examined precedents in the time of Postmasters KENDALL and CAMPBELL, and contended that they expressly repudiated the power asserted by the present Postmaster-General. Thus far the argument is upon the considerations of the report, and of the absence of a law of Congress; but it rises to a higher dignity; involves principles of constitutional liberty. "Congress shall make no law abridging liberty of speech, or of the Press." Why was that amendment to the Constitution suggested? Why unanimously adopted? The people of 1787 understood the character of the Government which has just been formed. It derived its power from the consent of the people; it was the reflection of their will. They might abolish it or change it, peaceably, orderly, by the very law of its being. They might alter its framework and adapt it to new principles, developed in the progress of political science. The administration of affairs was to be every moment under their control; every question of policy was to be remitted to them, none was too minute; none too comprehensive for their decision; questions of peace and war, of the duty of the citizen in aiding to carrying on the one or to enforcing the other; the acquisition of territory; the dismembering of the empire; suppression of rebellion; dissolution of the Union, were to be decided by the people, as well as questions of finance, or regulations of commerce, or the adjustment of the tax laws. To be decided wisely they must be discussed. The public intellect must be trained to consider them; the public virtue must be stimulated to execute their decisions firmly. To this end a free Press is the best agent. It is essential to a free people; and because our fathers thought so, they enacted as a part of the Constitution that Congress should abridge the freedom of the Press. Perhaps, with wonderful foresight, they feared the events of this our day, and determined to guard against them. What is the freedom of the Press? Freedom to think, freedom to write, freedom to publish, and freedom to circulate. The mails are the ordinary, regular channel of communication, cheap, extensive, and especially established to circulate intelligence. And to deny their use is to discriminate against the newspaper excluded, and to prevent publication, which is an essential part of freedom. Freedom to print would be a mockery without freedom to circulate in every legal manner, and, therefore, this latter is protected to the like extent, and in the same spirit as the former. Congress can no more limit the one than the other. Mr. PENDLETON cited the opinions of CALHOUN and CLAY and WEBSTER and DAVIS in the debate on the exclusion of incendiary publications from the mails in 1835, and claimed in behalf of his opinions their high authority. Nor is it an extraordinary or dangerous doctrine. What may be lawfully published may be safely circulated. Whatever may be circulated by private hand, express companies, steamboats or railroads, may with safety be carried through the mails. I have made this argument on the Constitution and the laws. They are my guide. I recognize no other. Their terms are not enforced, nor do Federal officers claim have other powers than those conferred. Nor have I argued the question, as if martial law and power derived from military necessity were involved. They have no recognition of the Constitution. They do not exist in its provisions. They destroy it. They abrogate it. They are utterly inconsistent with it. They have no existence except where civil institutions are suspended, civil rights denied, constitutional guarantees disregarded, and the rights, interests and duties of all men are subjected to the will of one man. They have no sanction except force. They may do whatever the military commander requires, whatever he has the force to accomplish—suppress newspapers, deny to them the mails, imprison their editors without warrant or trial. But they have no lawful existence among us. They are the devices of fanaticism, the specious names behind which cowardice skulks, while it gratifies its malignant rage—the inventions of despotic power, distorted from their original purpose by a party distressed and baffled by the humiliations of a war which it has not the virtue to prevent, and has not the ability to manage. Powers thus usurped will have a brief and profitless day. They depend upon force alone. It is lawful to resist them with force. It may become both wisdom and patriotism to resist them with inferior force. After much suffering, "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The Committee ventures the opinion that the unhappy condition of the country is prolonged by the dissensions of the North. If this be true, who caused the dissensions? Who have wasted the strength and wealth and affections of a whole people, lavished without stint? Who have dispelled the zeal and ardor which animated a whole people in the cause intrusted to their care? Who have perverted the war from the purposes originally avowed, and carried it on by means which they originally repudiated? Who have made a shipwreck of personal liberty, free speech, free Press, a perfect Union, domestic tranquility, the general welfare? When the history of these sad times shall be truly written, and the impartial judge shall inquire the cause of these dissensions, he will find that the men in power to-day had not the virtue to be faithful servants of a free people, nor yet the power to be their masters.

The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the National Academy of Science.

The House took up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate against foreign intervention in the present contest, no matter what form it may assume or motive may induce it, etc.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question.

Mr. MALLORY moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to lay them on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 29, nays 91.

The resolutions passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 102 against 27. The negatives are Messrs. Allen, (Ohio,) Ancona, Calvert, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Luzear, Mallory, Maz, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Sniel, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White, (Ohio,) Wickliffe, Yeaman.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Montana, changing its name to Idaho. It comprises the Salmon and Snake Rivers gold mines of Washington Territory.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill relating to property in insurrectionary States, and passed the bill directing the Attorney-General to ascertain the facts relative to the devise and bequest of Capt. LEVY to the United States of certain property, and make such recommendation as he may think necessary, and the Senate bill amendatory of the act of April last, equalizing the grade of line officers of the Navy.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, two-thirds being necessary.

The House agreed to the report of the Committees on the bill for the appointment of Commissioners and other officers to carry into effect the Convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, and on the bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue act.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a special agent to collect all abandoned and captured property in insurrectionary States, and sell the same at auction. If it should in time appear that the property belonged to loyal citizens, the proceeds shall be paid to them, after deducting all expenses.

The House took up the Senate bill, further to regulate prize cases. It provides that the proceeds shall be paid into the nearest Assistant Treasurer's office. The Court may order to be deducted therefrom the payment of costs and expenses, the residue to be paid into the Treasury for distribution. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ auctioneers, to make sale of the prizes and goods, who shall receive a commission not exceeding 1¼ per centum; frauds or collusions to be deemed felony, which, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of $20,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, subject to the discretion of the Court. The bill is to prevent delay in the sales of captured vessels and goods, and facilitate the payment of their captors.

Mr. SEDGWICK, explaining, said in several prize cases in New-York the expenses of the sale of the property had amounted to 10 and 20 per cent above the entire profits of the sale. Thus sailors had been robbed of their rights, and actually been brought into debt. He spoke of the wicked and outrageous manner in which sales had been made.

The bill passed.

Mr. PENDLETON offered the followin:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and hereby tendered to GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of this House, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties during the present Congress.

Passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. CLARK from the Committee on Printing, 15,000 copies of the amendment to the Internal bill, and 30,000 copies of the act enrolling and organizing the National forces, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider the bill to aid Missouri in the abolishment of Slavery.

The roll-call had just been completed, but the result not announced, when

Mr. KERRIGAN rose and made some remarks, with violent gesticulations, perhaps with reference to the impolicy of the measure, which Mr. WHITE sought to report. The only word, however, distinctly heard from him was "negro," the remaining language being lost in the loud cries of "Order" and the noise caused by the hammer of the Speaker *pro tem.*, (Mr. COLFAX,) who not only endeavored to check the remarks of Mr. KERRIGAN, but directed the Sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody.

The Sergeat-at-Arms promptly responded to this call to duty, and laid his hands on Mr. KERRIGAN in a friendly way, and evidently sought to quiet him.

Mr. BLAKE, from the opposite of the hall, exclaimed, "We want him arrested."

The Speaker *pro tem*—"The gentleman is under arrest now."

Mr. STEVENS—I move he be censured for disorderly conduct.

Mr. KERRIGAN again essayed to speak. Addressing the Speaker, he said: "Go to your army and the negro"—but the remaining part of the sentence was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

Mr. KERRIGAN resumed his seat.

Quiet being partially restored, the result of the vote was announced—62 against 57—not two-thirds.

The rules were not suspended.

The Speaker said the next business was the motion of Mr. STEVENS to censure Mr. KERRIGAN.

Mr. CRISFIELD arose amid unusual quiet, appealingly expressing the hope that Mr. STEVENS would withdraw his motion. He was very sure this sudden explosion and outbreak was not from a settled purpose on the part of the gentleman from New-York to offend the dignity of the House. No mischief had really occurred from it. He trusted in these last hours of Congress nothing would occur to interrupt the kindness and good feeling, which an agreement to this motion would produce. He took pleasure in saying that during this Congress, he sat by the gentleman from New-York, who, in his social relations and public character, had conducted himself with as much dignity and propriety as any gentleman on this floor. He trusted this violation of the order of the House would not be severely punished. He felt sure, he was satisfied, no further breach of propriety would occur.

Mr. STEVENS said he had no desire to censure the gentleman, but the character of this body required that such disclosures should not be permitted, but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be repeated, he (STEVENS) withdrew his motion.

Mr. FENTON made a report on Government Contracts from the Select Committee.

Mr. VAN WYCK submitted the views of the minority.

[Both Heuses are still in session as we go to press.]

THE CASE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

Findings and Opinions of the Court of Inquiry.

COURT-ROOM, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The inquiry directed in this case is of a comprehensive and unusual character. No charges had been preferred against Gen. McDOWELL, and no living accuser had presented himself to make the slightest complaint against him; nevertheless, he deemed it important that his whole conduct as a General Officer should be made the subject of judicial investigation; and in his letter requesting a Court of Inquiry, he discloses the existence of such extreme dissatisfaction, as to induce a dying officer to impute the loss of his life to "McDOWELL'S treachery." No specific act of treason was indicated by that officer.

It must have been foreseen, in view of the high command intrusted to Gen. McDOWELL during the present rebellion, and the important part he has borne in the measures to support it, that an investigation into his whole conduct would open a wide field of inquiry. Notwithstanding the presence of civil war, and the difficulty of detailing officers and witnesses to conduct such an investigation, the Government has judged it expedient to direct this Court to make it.

In the letter requesting the inquiry, Gen. McDOWELL publishes the following invitation: "I beg that all officers, soldiers or civilians, who know, or think they know of any act of mine liable to the charge in question, be allowed and invited to make it known to the Court." In thus inviting a proceeding, in which he confronts the whole world, the Court constituted to conduct it, is placed in an attitude to assume that Gen. McDOWELL was the object of wide-spread discontent in the army and among civilians.

The investigation would scarcely be complete which did not seek after and find some solution for such general dissatisfaction; at least, if it could be found within the appropriate limits of judicial inquiry by pertinent testimony.

To this end much testimony has been received, discussing the particular conduct of Gen. McDOWELL since he was assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McCLELLAN, on the 24th day of August, 1861.

It is not deemed necessary to furnish an abstract of the testimony in this report, except in a few instances, where it appears desirable for an intelligent understanding of the whole subject.

For convenient analysis of the case, the Court present it in a chronological order, as nearly as practicable.

Gen. McDowell as Division and Corps Commander under Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McDOWELL entered on the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac on the 24th day of August, 1861, in which he continued until the 13th day of March, 1862, when he was assigned to the command of the first corps of the same army, in which he continued until his detention to form part of the force for the defence of Washington, on the 4th day of April, 1862.

During all this period he was under the command of Gen. McCLELLAN, and it appears by the concurrent testimony of every officer who has testified on the subject, and the Court report the fact to be, that he was energetic, intelligent, faithful, and without reproach in the performance of the duties of his charge.

The Separation of Gen. McDowell's Corps from the Army of the Potomac, and Formation of the Department of the Rappahannock.

The cause of the detention of Gen. McDOWELL, and the separation of his corps from the Army of the Potomac, when that army proceeded to Fortress Monroe, to commence the campaign of the Peninsula, has been carefully and thoroughly investigated. The object proposed for that army was the capture of Richmond. The minds of the officers and men were deeply imbued with it. It had all the importance and brilliancy of expectation to awaken ambition and a soldier's thirst for glory. The Army of the Potomac contemplated the achievement as one to be accomplished by their united efforts, and for which they had the required numerical strength, discipline and equipment.

It was to be expected, and it was the fact, that the portion of it which, in the necessary distribution of force, was left behind, regarded their separation from their more fortunate comrades with feelings of bitter disappointment.

Public attention has been strongly attracted to the fact, that the separation of Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps occurred when the Army of the Potomac was taking its position before Yorktown; and a *presumption* followed from a want of information as to all the circumstances of the case, that such separation interrupted the plans formed for that army, and was the primary cause of the failure of the campaign against Richmond.

It is not difficult to understand how that presumption, when adopted as the real state of the case, by officers and men in the Army of the Potomac, would affect their opinions of Gen. McDOWELL.

That officer immediately succeeded to the command of an independent army and department, known as the Department of the Rappahannock. When the public mind planted itself on the fact that the disruption of the Army of the Potomac, by the detention of Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps, was a capricious and unnecessary act; when that officer was beheld, invested by it with increased rank and command, it required but another step in this presumptive process of argument to hold him virtually responsible for the disasters of the Peninsular campaign. To this separation primarily and chiefly, associated with the memory of the first battle of Bull Run, the Court ascribe the wide-spread discontent with Gen. McDOWELL throughout the country, his own army, and that of the Potomac. The Court could not perform the duty devolved upon it, in this branch of the case, without a searching investigation into the causes of that separation, and the influences through which it was accomplished.

This investigation has revealed, and the Court find the facts to be, that the detention of Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty thousand men, (and which was the whole force so detained,) was not the result of caprice, or any unworthy motive whatever, but was in execution of an order of the President which preceded the departure of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, which order had the substantial concurrence of all the corps commanders, which, under the circumstances at length disclosed before this Court, the safety of the capital and common prudence enjoined, and which the President had reason to believe, from a report made to him by three General officers, viz., Gens. HITCHCOCK, THOMAS and WADSWORTH, who were on the spot, and were specially instructed to investigate the facts, had not been complied with.

In this investigation and report of those Generals, and the communications which led to it, Gen. McDOWELL had no share whatever. He was not consulted. He expected and desired to proceed to the Peninsula, following the other portions of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. McDowell as Commander of the Department of the Rappahannock.

Following the natural order of events, and the subjects which have been the occasion of the strongest dissatisfaction manifested toward Gen. McDOWELL, the Court has carefully and thoroughly investigated his operations as Commander in the Department of the Rappahannock.

His army was not designed to operate beyond the limits of his own Department, while the enemy continued in a position to menace and occupy it, including, as it did, the City of Washington.

Still this attitude of defence was not agreeable to Gen. McDOWELL. His mind was continually occupied with the idea of participating in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, which were then progressing by the route of the Peninsula against Richmond.

With the concurrence of the President, which he yielded only when it appeared that the Army of the Rappahannock could be safely sent forward, it was ready to move from Fredericksburgh against Richmond, by the way of Hanover Court-House, on the morning of the 26th of May.

The ambition of Gen. McDOWELL was deeply interested in this movement. He had for a long time been devoting the most unremitted and energetic efforts to be adequately prepared for it.

So far from manifesting any reluctance to cooperate with the Army of the Potomac, the desire to render such coöperation engrossed his mind and heart. Public opinion and censure were never more at fault than in imputing to Gen. McDOWELL a want of earnest zeal and desire to assist Gen. McCLELLAN from Fredericksburgh in the assault on Richmond. His demonstrations in that direction were timely and useful. They led to a withdrawal of JACKSON'S forces from Richmond and their renewed menace against the approaches to Washington. The Army of the Peninsula was in this manner relieved of the resistance of a force, which it must have expected to encounter, and which, numerically, was stronger than the portion of Gen. McDOWELL'S corps (twenty thousand) which had been detained to cover Washington.

The movement of JACKSON'S forces down the Shenandoah Valley, and the jeopardy which menaced the Capital, and what was then supposed to be the inflammable and revolutionary sentiments of a part of the population of the State of Maryland, led to an order suspending the march of Gen. McDOWELL on Richmond, and his recall to cover the approaches to Washington, on the 24th of May.

It is not possible to determine accurately what would have been the result of persistence in the movement at the time of McDOWELL'S army on Richmond.

Had there been great activity of movement and cooperation between the armies commanded by Gens. McCLELLAN and McDOWELL, and Richmond been carried by assault, without a halt and without interruption by the excessive rains which flooded the rivers and streams of Virginia, on the following Friday, Saturday and Sunday, (May 30, 31, and June 1,) had all this been successfully accomplished before JACKSON could have gained any countervailing advantages against the Capital and the State of Maryland, it is quite obvious that Gen. McDOWELL would have been justified by the results, in his opinion, that it was inexpedient to recall him from his projected movement against Richmond. The Court has not found it necessary to decide this hypothetical question. It will remain a fruitful subject of conjecture—perhaps of recrimination—until a time of peace may reveal all the circumstances calculated to elucidate it.

It it be doubtful whether Gen. McDOWELL ought to have allowed his mind to be so occupied with a campaign beyond the limits of his own Department, it is perfectly clear that he yielded a prompt submission to the orders of the President, and without reservation or evasion, and with the most commendable alacrity, pushed forward a part of his troops toward Washington and another toward Front Royal, still leaving one division at Fredericksburgh.

The whole inquiry into the conduct of Gen. McDOWELL has disclosed in the most signal manner, however, at Fredericksburgh, on the occasion in question, that he appreciates the military necessity of submission and obedience to the authority over him. Instead of furnishing any occasion for censure, his whole conduct at Fredericksburgh should receive unqualified commendation.

The Correspondence of Gen. McDowell with the Enemy's Commanders or with any one in the Enemy's Lines.

The only correspondence of Gen. McDOWELL with the enemy's commanders, requiring notice, relates to the removal of Mrs. ROBERT E. SCOTT, from near Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, to her friends within the rebel lines, after the murder of her husband.

The evidence discloses that her husband was an eminent citizen of Virginia, distinguished for his high character and loyalty to the Government. In the opinion of the Court, both humanity and public policy not only justified, but required, the course of procedure adopted by Gen. McDOWELL.

The Conduct of Gen. McDowell Toward the Inhabitants of the Country Occupied by the United States Forces with reference to Themselves or their Property.

Gen. McDOWELL adopted as a principle of administration that the exclusive authority to control and appropriate rebel property was vested in, and should be exercised by, the commander of the army; and that all interference with it by subordinate officers or soldiers not sanctioned by that authority, should be denounced and punished as acts which were calculated to demoralize the army and defeat the objects of the war. In this particular the opinion of the Court is that the principle was right and the measures adopted by Gen. McDOWELL to enforce it merit commendation. It is apparent that the censure which was passed upon his conduct during the course of a debate in the Senate on this subject arose from a want of information of all the circumstances relating to it.

From the date of the departure of Gen. McDOWELL from Fredericksburgh to the formation of the Army of Virginia, on the 26th of June, 1862, in which the Army of the Rappahannock was merged, his conduct has been the subject of critical investigation by the Court. No particular facts were elicited which require special consideration. Throughout this period the Court find that his conduct was irreproachable. It was during this time, and while the enemy's troops under JACKSON were operating in the Valley of the Shenandoah, that Gen. McDOWELL sent forward McCALL'S division of Pennsylvania Reserves (about ten thousand strong) to the Army of the Potomac. This division reached the Chickahominy, and got into position on the right of that army at Mechanicsville, about the 19th of June, being a week previous to the arrival of the enemy's troops under JACKSON, and the retirement of the Army of the Potomac to the James River.

Gen. McDowell as a Commander in the Army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope.

When Gen. POPE assumed command of the Army of Virginia, on the 26th June, 1862, although in order of rank he was below Gen. McDOWELL, he has testified that he received from that officer the most valuable and cordial cooperation and assistance.

The Court dwell with satisfaction on these fine qualities of military subordination, frequently exemplified by Gen. McDOWELL, under circumstances trying to the pride and emulation of a general officer.

The conduct of Gen. McDOWELL at Cedar Mountain was incidentally called in question, by the testimony of Gen. SIGEL, during his cross-examination, as to the unfavorable impressions resting upon his mind against Gen. McDOWELL. But no specific and tangible accusation against him could be predicated on that part of the testimony of Gen. SIGEL, nor upon any other part, except that which relates to the operations and battles in the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, Groveton, Manassas and Bull Run of the 28th, 29th and 30th days of August last. In respect to the whole conduct of Gen. McDOWELL, preceding those days, and especially the engagements of Gen. BANKS, with the enemy at Cedar Mountain, the Court found no incident to modify their approval.

The conduct of Gen. McDOWELL on the 28th and 29th days of August, in the neighborhood of the locality best known as Manassas and Bull Run, has been the subject of specific arraignment in the evidence of Gen. SIGEL, and the Court have felt bound to examine with critical attention all the testimony relating to the operations of those days.

Previous to the 27th day of August, the forces of the enemy under JACKSON had moved east of Thoroughfare Gap, and came between the army under Gen. POPE and the City of Washington. This force of JACKSON was about twenty-five thousand strong—probably somewhat less. On the 27th, Gen. McDOWELL, with his own corps and that of Gen. SIGEL, and REYNOLDS' division, had proceeded eastwardly from Warrenton toward Gainesville, across Broad Run at Buckland Mills. He was thus moving along the Warrenton Pike, so called, in the direction of Centreville and Alexandria. On the night of the 27th the head of his column, to wit, the command of Gen. MILROY in Gen. SIGEL'S corps, rested at Gainesville; the rear of his column was at Buckland Mills. At this point of time Gen. POPE was at Bristow, and pressing, with HEINTZELMAN'S corps and RENO'S division, on the troops of JACKSON, which had been driven to Manassas Junction. The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET, with the largest portion of the enemy's force, was west of the Bull Run Mountains, and was approaching the passage through Thoroughfare Gap to unite with JACKSON. By looking at the map it will thus be perceived that McDOWELL, with his whole command, including SIGEL'S corps and REYNOLDS' division, was interposed between LONGSTREET and JACKSON, while the latter was being closely pressed by Gen. POPE, within striking distance from the direction of Bristow and Greenwich.

From Gainesville, a highway and the Manassas Railroad lead directly to Thoroughfare Gap, (which is five miles distant,) passing through Haymarket, only two miles distant. Another highway leads to Manassas Junction, chiefly on the south side of the railroad. The Warrenton Pike passes from Gainesville through Groveton to Centreville. On the night of the 27th, Gen. McDOWELL received orders from Gen. POPE to march on Manassas as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—9 o'clock P. M.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

At daylight to-morrow morning march rapidly on Manassas Junction with your whole force, resting your right on the Manassas Gap Railroad, throwing your left well to the east. JACKSON, EWELL and A. P. HILL are between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. We had a severe fight with them to-day, driving them back several miles along the railroad. If you will march promptly and rapidly at the earliest dawn of day upon Manassas Junction we shall bag the whole crowd. I have directed RENO to march from Greenwich at the same hour upon Manassas Junction, and KEARNY, who is in his rear, to march on Bristow at daybreak. Be expeditious and the day is ours. JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Com'd'g.

The order was received at about two o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and the movement was directed to be made immediately. Without following the succeeding movements in all their details, the Court will direct their attention to the single point in the conduct of Gen. McDOWELL, which they cannot pass without disapproval. In the afternoon of the 28th, at 4¼ o'clock, the several corps and divisions were placed as follows: RICKETT'S division of McDOWELL'S corps, was in front and on the east side of Thoroughfare Gap, holding in check the advance of LONGSTREET'S force. SIGEL'S corps had been turned toward the Warrenton Pike and Centreville by way of New-Market. REYNOLDS' division was on the road leading to Manassas, near Bethlehem Church. KING'S division of McDOWELL'S corps was between the Manassas Railroad and the Warrenton pike, and about two miles southwestwardly from Groveton. A small portion of JACKSON'S forces were near Groveton—probably less than a brigade—but the main portion was at Centreville and marching toward Sudley Springs, and bearing from that point toward Groveton on the Warrenton pike, near to which point, and on the pike, was collected at least fifty transportation wagons of the rebel train, headed toward Gainesville.

At the hour 1:20 P. M., Gen. POPE transmitted the following order to Gen. McDOWELL, which was received at about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28, 1862—1:20 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

I sent you a dispatch a few minutes ago, directing you to move on Gum Spring to intercept JACKSON. Since then I have received your note of this morning. I will this evening push forward RENO to Gainsville, and follow with HEINTZELMAN, unless there is a large force of the enemy at Centreville, which I do not believe. Ascertain, if you can, about this. I do not wish you to carry out the order to proceed to Gum Spring if you consider it too hazardous, but I will support you in any way you suggest, by pushing forward from Manassas Junction across the turnpike. JACKSON has a large train which should certainly be captured. Give me your views fully. You know the country much better than I do. Come no further in this direction with your command, but call back what has advanced thus far.

Major-General Commanding.

Shortly after this order had been dispatched, another order as follows was sent by Gen. POPE to Gen. McDOWELL, which was received at 4¼ P. M.

HEADQUARTERS MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The enemy is reported in force on the other side of Bull Run, on the Ohio and Alexandria Railroad, as also near Centreville. I have ordered SIGEL to march upon Centreville immediately, as also KEARNY and RENO; I will advance HOOKER as reserve. [Please march immediately with your command directly upon Centreville from where you are. JNO. POPE,

Major-General Commanding.

Gen. McDOWELL immediately turned back KING'S division on to the Warrenton pike, *en route* for Centreville; he then joined REYNOLDS' division, and, passing Bethlehem Church, turned that division northwardly toward the Warrenton pike, by the Sudley Springs road.

He then proceeded himself, with a part of his Staff, to Manassas Station, being distant about three miles eastwardly from the point where he had parted from REYNOLDS' division. He then separated himself more than ten miles from RICKETTS' division, and certainly not less than six miles from KING'S division, being the two divisions composing his corps, and in a special manner under his command.

Just at dark while Gen. McDOWELL was at Manassas Station, KING'S division, then marching eastwardly along the pike, came in collision with the enemy near Groveton, and a battle ensued. The enemy was driven back.

This battle occurred near to a point from which a section of rebel artillery (supposed to form portion of a reconnoitering party) had shelled Gen. McDOWELL and checked the advance of his troops from one to two hours during the early part of the day, as they were changing direction to the right toward Manassas. In the course of the night Gen. KING, on his own responsibility, as he testifies and without communicating with Gen. Mc DOWELL, retired from the battle-field to a point two or three miles east of Manassas Station. At about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 28th, Gen. RICKETTS had retired with his division from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville. Being informed of the intended movement of Gen. KING, Gen. RICKETTS retired with his division to the neighborhood of Manassas as early in the morning of the 29th.

The grave error committed by these movements of McDOWELL'S corps, cannot be better explained than by incorporating in this report the following testimony of Gen. POPE:

Question by the Court—Were you aware that KING'S Division had a fight with the enemy near evening of that day, and after the fight fell back to Manassas.

Answer.—It was reported to me about eight or nine o'clock at night on the 28th, that KING'S Division, of McDOWELL'S Corps, had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight, had remained masters of the field, still interposing between JACKSON'S forces and the main body of the enemy. This report was brought to me by a Staff officer, I think of Gen. KING'S. Upon receiving this information, I stated to several of my Staff officers who were present, that the game was in our own hands, and that I did not see how it was possible for JACKSON to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. I immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, also and directed Gen. KEARNEY, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously at one o'clock that night, in the direction of Gainesville, to drive in the pickets of the enemy, and to keep himself in close contact during the night, to rest his left on the Mountain turnpike and to throw his right to the north toward the Little River, and well to the front. I directed him at the first blush of daylight to attack the enemy with his right advanced, and informed him that HOOKER and RENO would be with him immediately after daylight. To my surprise and dissatisfaction, I learned toward daylight on the morning of the 29th, that KING'S Division had been withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction, leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division made necessary a great change in the movement and the position of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked-for mistake. I was so impressed with the necessity that that division should hold its ground, during the night of the 28th, that I sent several orders to Gen KING (one by his own Staff officer) during that night to hold his ground at all hazards, and to prevent the retreat of the enemy; and informed him that our whole force from the direction of Centreville and Manassas Junction would fall upon the enemy at daylight.

The Court adopt the testimony of Gen. POPE as a faithful statement of the facts.

Had Gen. McDOWELL been present with his command at the time of these movements of his corps, it could not be contrverted that he would be justly held responsible for their retreat and the consequent derangements of the plan of battle then formed by Gen. POPE.

What is the explanation of Gen. McDOWELL'S absence? He went to Manassas to have a personal interview with Gen. POPE, whom he expected to find there.

Granting the good faith of the explanation and Gen. McDOWELL'S honesty of purpose, the Court find that he thus separated himself from his command at a critical time, without any order of his superior officer and without any imperative necessity.

It is true that in the first order sent to him, and received about 4 o'clock P. M., the following paragraph occurs: "I will this evening push forward RENO to Gainesville, and follow with HEINTZELMAN, unless there is a large force of the enemy at Centreville, which I do not believe. Ascertain, if you can, about this."

And again, the following paragraph occurs in the same order:

"Give me your views fully. You know the country much better than I do."

But immediately after that order, the second one was received, which disclosed that the enemy was near Centreville; that SIGEL, KEARNEY and RENO had been ordered to march upon Centreville, and directing him, (Gen. McDOWELL,) to march directly upon Centreville, with his command, from where he then was.

Clearly the last order contained no implication which can justify the separation of Gen. McDOWELL from his corps. The moment had arrived for prompt concentration of the whole army against the rebel troops under JACKSON. He knew that KING'S line of march was in the direction of the small force of the enemy, by which he had been assailed on the Warrenton pike in the morning. He knew also that LONGSTREET was approaching by Thoroughfare Gap.

However valuable he might have supposed the expression of his views to Gen. POPE in person, they could be of no avail, while the misconduct of his own corps thwarted a plan, the execution of which afforded an opportunity for speedy victory.

He heard the sound of the battle while he was yet at Manassas, and made immediate and persistent efforts to rejoin his corps, but he lost his way in the darkness, and after passing the night with a portion of SIGEL'S command, found, early in the morning, that his own corps had retired.

His subsequent efforts on the 29th to repair the consequences of that unfortunate movement of his corps, and to press them forward into action were earnest and energetic, and disclose fully that the separation, of which the Court has thus stated its disapproval, was inconsiderate and unauthorized, but *was not induced by any unworthy motive.*

The Court also feels bound to report the fact that his commanding officer, Gen. POPE, not only omitted to hold him culpable for this separation, but emphatically commended his whole conduct while under his command, without exception or qualification.

In the course of the investigation, Gen. McDOWELL manifested a just and proper sensibility, to the dissemination against him of drunkenness as well as disloyalty.

The charge of disloyalty was made by an officer of the rank of Colonel, after being fatally wounded in battle. It was made in general terms, without defining any specific act. The accuser is dead, and the Court does not feel at liberty to say more of it than that it is utterly destitute of any foundation in fact; that it is fully disproved by all the evidence bearing on the point, and that the dying officer, who made it, must have been the subject of deplorable misapprehension, like many others, who have formed opinions from calumnious rumors and presumptions.

The Court denounces the charge of *drunkenness* against Gen. McDOWELL as ridiculous. The fact is, that there is no man in the land more free than he from all taint of such vice. Among temperate men he is proved by the testimony to belong to the most temperate, and even abstemious. The Court is entirely satisfied that no man ever saw a more complete performance of their important duties.

It is to be hoped that the public misfortunes entailed by such calumnies will in future lead to greater circumspection, and receive for patriotic and meritorious soldiers more considerate treatment from the American Press and People.

In the opinion of the Court, the interests of the public service do not require any further investigation into the conduct of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.

COMMENTS ON THE VERDICT.

THE SINGLE POINT OF DISAPPROVAL.

The Court state the single point in the whole conduct of Gen. McDOWELL, which they cannot pass by without disapproval, to be his having gone to Manassas on the afternoon or evening of the 28th of August, to confer personally with Gen. POPE, on the appeal of the latter for his views, whilst his command was on the march upon Centreville.

The Court does not give the situation of affairs and the circumstances, as known to Gen. McDOWELL, at that time, and under which he acted, but the condition of affairs as it has since found them to have been.

Gen. POPE stated to Gen. McDOWELL that the enemy was "*in force*" on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on the east side of Bull Run. The Court now state the main portion of the enemy to have been at Centreville, and marching on Sudley Springs. The position given them by Gen. POPE indicated their march to the south and the east of him, beyond Manassas. The Court state the force of the enemy near Groveton to have been what the evidence now discloses, and not what the evidence shows Gen. McDOWELL knew, or was informed it was at the time.

The Court state that Gen. McDOWELL, in going to Manassas, "thus separated himself more than ten miles from RICKETT'S Division, and certainly not less than six miles from KING'S Division, being the two divisions comprising his corps, and in an especial manner under his command."

But the Court have omitted to mention in this connection what Gen. POPE states, and what was the fact, that, in addition to these divisions, Gen. McDOWELL had also under his command, on the evening of the 28th, REYNOLDS' division and the four divisions of SIGEL'S corps; and that the distance he was from these troops was not at any time more than three miles, and that but for a short time and under circumstances giving him every assurance he was between the main force of the enemy under JACKSON and his own command. RICKETT'S division was acting as rear guard to the army, and knew what part it had to play to hold the main body of the enemy's reinforcements in check.

KINGS' division was ordered to Centreville along the Centreville turnpike, over to which REYNOLDS' division and the four divisions of SIGEL were marching. KING'S division was set in motion with all the necessary warnings as to its left flank, which might be exposed to ambuscades from the small reconnoitering force which had been met in the morning. It was one of the finest divisions in the army, consisting of four infantry brigades and four batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry temporarily attached. The division saw the enemy to the north of the pike, along which it was marching, had a successful engagement, in which about a third only of his force was used, continued to have the Pike in the direction of Centreville free. After the fight it remained master of the field, it knew it had REYNOLDS on the right, and about a mile and a half to two miles distant, and RICKETTS on the left, about two and a half to three miles distant, with the communication free along the pike in each direction. Had RICKETTS been twenty miles to the rear, it would, under the circumstances and his instructions, have been neither extraordinary nor improper.

Troops are fought primarily by division-commanders, and directed and manœuvred by the commanders of the wings, or other grand divisions of the army. The nature of the woods, roads, streams, and accidents of the ground made it impracticable to move large bodies of troops with anything of the regularity seen in small manœuvres on the parade ground. A distinguished English General, who has seen the country in front of Washington and in comparing it with that to which Europeans are accustomed—says of these difficulties that "A General could no more handle his troops among the woods than he could regulate the movements in a cover." Yet at the time in question, at the end of a long, wearisome and distracting day's march, the divisions were all in supporting distance of each other.

The Court very fairly refers to the fact that what they censure was not disapproved of by Gen. POPE, Gen. McDOWELL'S then commanding officer. This signal difference is to be accounted for in the fact that the circumstances under which the former regarded it were not the same as those under which it has been viewed by the Court. Is not this due to his having judged of the facts as they presented themselves at the time the act occurred, and to the Court's having judged them by the light of knowledge gained after the fact?

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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